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British Repeat Requests To Buy U. S. Destroyers; WPA Ready for Defense

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 15, 1940

In Washington: British Repeat Ship Appeal

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said today that the British were repeating "every week" urgent appeals for permission to buy old United States destroyers. At a press conference, the Treasury chief declared the question of destroyers first came up "several months ago" and had been pressed ever since.

An increase in Army and Marine Corps basic pay from $21 to $30 a month was written by the Senate into the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, still under consideration.

John P. Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, said he had not been rebuked and that there was "no question" about resigning, following his talk with President Roosevelt yesterday on conditions abroad and on his London interview which had caused criticism. [Details: Page 2.]

The Senate Immigration Committee approved, 6 to 5, legislation directing the Attorney General to determine whether Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime labor leader, should be deported. The legislation was a substitute for a House-approved bill requiring the immediate deportation of Mr. Bridges to Australia.

Edward J. Noble, candy manufacturer, resigned as Undersecretary of Commerce. He is a Republican, but politics had nothing to do with his action, he said, explaining he had completed his task.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to provide $500,000 for the Civil Service Commission to enforce the new Hatch Act.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington tomorrow for Northern New York to observe the maneuvers of the First Army under Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum. [Details: Page 1.]

In New England: State WPA Ready for Defense

Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts WPA Administrator, declared today at the opening of the annual conference of 1,000 members of his administrative staff, that the entire State WPA, consisting of nearly 100,000 workers, could be turned overnight to defense work, if needed. [Details: Page 9.]

Massachusetts' minor political parties, ruled off the November ballot by the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission, threatened to appeal to the courts, if the Commission refuses to rehear their case. [Details: Page 9.]

The Nation's eight weather forecasting centers will use the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology long-range advisory weather service when it begins tomorrow, it was learned from C. F. Van Thullenar of the United States Weather Bureau. [Details: Page 9.]

Business at the Sumner Tunnel under Boston Harbor promises to reach an unprecedented total for normal conditions this year, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland disclosed. Receipts are running $25,000 ahead of last year. [Details: Page 9.]

France Decrees 48-Hour Work Week

France fixed working hours in private industry and decreed a 48-hour work week as part of a social and economic readjustment plan. [Details: Page 5.]

Luxemburg Within Nazi Customs Frontier

Berlin (AP)—The German wireless announced today that the little Duchy of Luxemburg, overrun by German troops May 10 in the Low Countries offensive, is now included within the German customs frontier.

U. S. Army Transport Leaves Norway

Helsingfors, Finland (AP)—The United States Army Transport American Legion took on 897 passengers, including Crown Princess Martha of Norway and American diplomatic officials, and prepared to sail immediately today from Petsamo, in far northern Finland. Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, Minister to Norway, and Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling, wife of the American Minister to Sweden, and the three Sterling children were among the passengers.

Windsors Leave Bermuda for Nassau

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor sailed away from Bermuda today on the last leg of their journey to Nassau. The Duke arrived here a week ago with his American-born Duchess en route to Nassau to take over his post as Governor of the Bahamas.

Sinking Increases Italo-Greek Tension

Italo-Greek tension increased with the sinking of the Greek light cruiser Helle at Tinos Island by an unidentified submarine.

Italian concern over Russian moves, calculated to enable Turkey to use its influence with Britain, was believed in Bucharest to be related to Italy's new moves in the Greco-Balkan area. [Details: Page 1.]

In the Far East: Division of Defense Reported

At Shanghai an agreement was unofficially reported under which American and Japanese troops would divide the defense sector in the International Settlement recently evacuated by British troops. [Details: Page 4.]

Dissolution of the Minseito Party marked the end of independent political groups in Japan. [Details: Page 4.]

War Summary: Raids on England Resumed

German raids on England were resumed today after a let-up during the night, due to unfavorable weather, Kent and the southeast being the main points of attack, though an attack was reported from a town in the northeast. [Details: Page 1.]

Counter-attacks by Britain bombed aircraft works in the heart of Germany at Dessau and Bernburg, munition works in the Rhineland and Westphalia and airdromes and military objectives on the French, Belgian, and Netherlands coast.

In Somaliland, the British reported retreating before the Italians, who were pushing along the coast to Berbera, the capital.

Ships sunk recently included the former Cunard liner Transylvania, 16,923 tons, once cruising from New York to the West Indies and more recently an armed merchant cruiser.

Legislation Proposes More Midshipmen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Legislation to increase the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and the number of Naval Reserve students in colleges and universities was introduced yesterday in the Senate.

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Day of Prayer Set On War Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

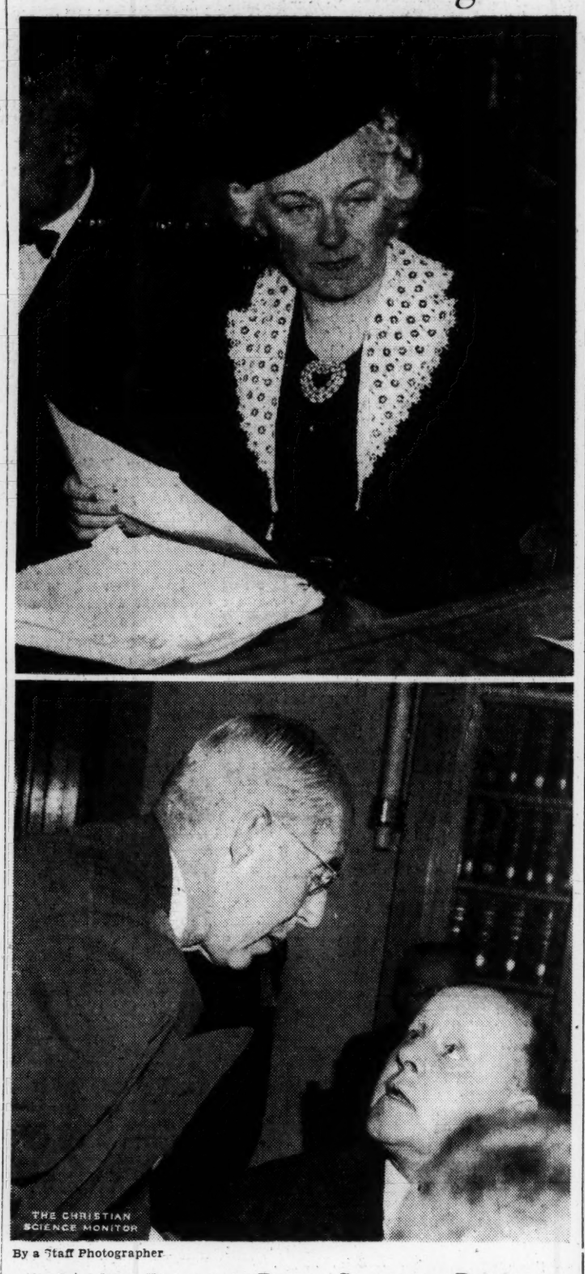
London, Aug. 15

King George has designated Sept. 8, the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, as a national day of prayer.

In an accompanying statement, the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

'It is noteworthy that the President of the United States of America has called his people to prayer on the same day—Sept. 8. Thus on both sides of the Atlantic the two great democracies will be joined together in their acknowledgment of God most high."

At Protest Hearing



By a Staff Photographer

Leading Figures in Boston Courtroom Drama

The upper picture shows Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, handwriting expert, who testified before the State Ballot Law Commission today in connection with protests to the nomination papers of William H. McMasters.

In the lower picture Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook, left, confers with Joseph A. Conway, member of the Commission.

6,859 Write Cards to Deny Signing McMasters Papers

Presentation of 6,859 post cards from persons who denied signing the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party gubernatorial candidate, although their names appear on the papers, climaxed another dramatic public hearing today before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission at the State House.

Charles B. Rugg, counsel for John Holmes, former Republican Representative from Brockton, who filed the protest against Mr. McMasters' papers, followed up this mass evidence with submission of documents to show that the names of 16 persons allegedly were signed to the McMasters papers after they had passed on.

The post-card replies submitted as evidence were the result of a mail check-up of 86,316 persons whose names appeared on the McMasters sheets. Of these, 708 persons replied that they have signed, 6,859 denied signing them, 94 sent ambiguous answers, while 2,419 were undelivered. Of the latter figure 1,394 were returned because the persons were unknown by the carriers, 62 were reported deceased while 963 letters were returned for other reasons.

Although Mr. McMasters, showing anger for the first time, attacked the total number of replies received from the 86,316 letters as not amounting to anything, George Warren Cochrane, Jr., advertising man who did the circularizing work, declared the "response" was "very good. It indicates people were very indignant."

After Mr. McMasters started his defense another hearing highlight came when Joseph A. Conway, Secretary of the Commission, interrupted dramatically to ask Mr. Rugg to summon "at once so-called 'Funny Mike' Wallace" and John F. Aspell, former Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives.

This request came after an anonymous letter had been received by the Commission regarding circulation of McMasters' papers in South Boston.

Mr. Cochrane agreed under questioning by Mr. McMasters that many of the replies from persons who said they did sign the McMasters papers contained complimentary remarks regarding the National Pensions Party Candidate.

Mr. McMasters sought to prove that many of the letters returned as undeliverable were addressed wrongly by the eight stenographers hired to send out the letters. To support this contention he pro-

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

President Plans Inspection Trip To War Games

Urges youth to continue education—Senate acts to boost army pay as draft vote nears.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—While his Republican opponent Wendell Willkie is enunciating his policy on foreign and domestic affairs at Elwood, Ind., Saturday, President Roosevelt will be in northern New York watching the Army maneuvers.

The White House announced today that the President would leave tomorrow for a week end with Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, in charge of First Army maneuvers near Ogdensburg, N. Y. After a day of inspection, the President intends to stay over to attend field services on Sunday, then go to Hyde Park, N. Y., for a few days.

Asked about a report that the President might have a foreign affairs pronouncement this week end, to compete with the Willkie acceptance speech for headlines, Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, merely replied, "I don't think we want to blanket Mr. Willkie's speech."

Draft Bill Nears Vote

Mr. Roosevelt put in a full day today in defense discussions while the conscription bill moved nearer a vote in the Senate and the House debated whether to restrict the impending active service of the National Guard to continental United States and its possessions.

On the White House list of callers were Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, invited by the President to be a national defense co-ordinator; Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, who took up the question of feeding German-occupied nations this winter; and finally, the seven members of the National Defense Advisory Committee.

After his conference with the President Mr. Johnson indicated that he had rejected the job of defense co-ordinator but had been offered a "new and quite attractive job" which he has taken under consideration.

Moved by reports that many young people are planning to forsake higher education this winter for national defense jobs or military enlistment, Mr. Roosevelt meanwhile, in a letter addressed to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, advised the youth of the country that continuing one's education is a patriotic service.

"Young people should be advised that it is their patriotic duty to continue the normal course of their education unless and until they are called so that they

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Nazis' Biggest Air Attack Hits Wide British Front; Greek Cruiser Torpedoed

Rome is concerned over new military activity of Turkey — Key is held by Soviets.

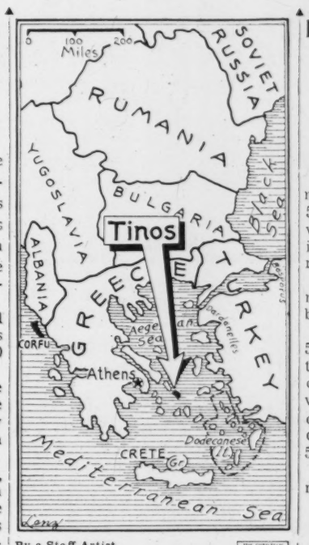
ATHENS, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Greek light cruiser Helle, a 2,115-ton American-built vessel, has been torpedoed and sunk off Tinos Island harbor in the Aegean Sea by an unidentified submarine, the Greek Government announced today.

The cruiser, its nationality said to have been plainly marked, was at anchor in the harbor, about 100 miles southeast of Athens.

The official Greek version of the sinking said three torpedoes were fired without warning. One petty officer was lost and 29 crew men injured.

Premier Gen. John Metaxas, who had met for many hours with General Papagos, Chief of the Army Staff, and Cabinet members in an unprecedented long night discussion on Italian-Greek tension, hurriedly summoned a conference for reports of the sinking.

Immediately afterward strict censorship was applied to outgoing telephone calls.



By a Staff Artist

Tinos Island

Where Greek cruiser was sunk by unidentified submarine

Italy and Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 15—The effort to force Greece to abandon its pro-British policy—particularly its assistance to the British Navy—is believed to lie behind the new Italian diplomatic drive against Athens.

Sinking of the Greek light cruiser Helle fits nicely into the picture, despite the fact that its loss is attributed to an unidentified submarine.

As Greek experts are piecing together fragments of the torpedo in the effort to establish responsibility, the incident provides an opportunity for intensified Italian pressure. It is an opportunity which Italian diplomatists are apparently using to the full, regardless of whether or not they know who sunk the Helle.

Similarly the incident on the Greek-Albanian frontier in which Italy protests the slaying of an obscure Albanian "patriot" is being utilized as a pretext for Italy's thrust at Britain, by way of Greece.

Turkish Activity Renewed

For these things cannot be assessed without reading the Italian claim that British naval and air refuelling bases on the Greek mainland and in the Aegean Islands have greatly increased operating radius against Italy, particularly against communications

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Fifth Column Exaggerated, Churchill Says

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in a statement on the secret Anti-Fifth Column Committee today that "although we are very much stronger than we were in May the danger of invasion has by no means passed away."

Mr. Churchill said he had "always thought" the danger of "fifth column" activity in England exaggerated and "I am now satisfied that it is being reduced to its proper proportions."

He again refused to go into detail on the work of the secret anti-espionage committee which is headed by Lord Swinton.

"Matters of this kind are not fitted for public discussion, least of all in time of war," he said.

He declared, however, that "a very great improvement has been effected in dealing with the fifth column danger" by the committee, about whose workings there is considerable mystery.

On July 30, Mr. Churchill said he approved a ban on newspaper mention of the Swinton committee without special permission.

Disclosing to the House that "I have some unsatisfactory news," the Prime Minister said a "small British holding force" had been driven back by "greatly superior Italian forces" from its position northeast of Hargeisa in British Somaliland.

"As operations are still in progress I cannot say any more, but I shall be dealing generally with the eastern situation in my statement next week," Mr. Churchill said.

British shower bombs on arms plants in Reich — Fall back in Somaliland sector.

By the Associated Press

Waves of Nazi warplanes, estimated at nearly 1,000—with some 500 of them flying in a 30-mile-wide formation—stormed the British Isles today in a series of new raids.

It was apparently the biggest mass onslaught since the attacks began Aug. 8.

The British Government said 55 raiders had been destroyed up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Loss of seven British fighter planes was acknowledged. Sweeping over one area of the southeast coast came groups estimated to total 500 planes.

The Germans claimed to have reached London.

[The Associated Press was in uninterrupted communication with its London bureau, which has given no indication that German planes have been over the city.]

The British acknowledged, however, that the Germans had bombed the famous Croydon airport, ten and a half miles from London.

Attacks Reach Scotland

Other waves of almost equal strength were reported striking along the southeast coast. Others again carried the attack to the northeast coast, and up into Scotland.

The Germans claimed that their planes had attacked the Vickers Armstrong armament works at Hebburn and the port of Newcastle.

DNB, the German Official News Agency, also reported the bombing of objectives in the Northumberland district, England's northernmost county; Aberdeen, in northeastern Scotland; Dover, the closest British port to France, and a convoy off Peterhead, just north of Newcastle.

Germans said that 11 British planes were shot down in a battle over the Hawkinge Airport, 10 miles west of Dover.

Balloon Barrage Hit

The Lympne Airport and the Port of Folkestone, in the same area, also were named as scenes of air fighting. The invaders also attacked the balloon barrage over Dover. Several hangars at Hawkinge were set afire, the Germans said.

Meanwhile British bombers during the night attacked the Junkers aircraft factory at Dessau and Bernburg, south of Magdeburg, munition factories at Lünen in Westphalia and Grevenbroich, near Düsseldorf, as well as various military objectives in the Ruhr and 14 airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France.

From midnight to dawn the British showered bombs on 100 miles of German-held French coast from Calais to Le Havre.

In Somaliland the British command announced that British troops had fallen back before the Italians, who were advancing along the coast from Zeila toward Ber-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Defense Work Already Making Deep Inroads in Ranks of the Unemployed—Training Means Many Service Jobs

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Uncle Sam's huge national defense program going to shell, bomb and torpedo unemployment out of existence in the United States within the next year or so? Is the $5,000,000,000 or more which the United States will pour into private industry during the current fiscal year going to eliminate the long, dreary lines of unemployed men and women, changing them into cheerful, hopeful queues of workers waiting for their first pay check in months or even years? Many authoritative sources in Washington believe so, and while others won't go so far, there is little argument but that unemployment rolls are shrinking.

Perhaps the best indication of the optimism over employment now prevailing here is to be found at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, whose latest monthly survey of business forecasts that unemployment will drop from the current estimated figure of around 9,500,000 to around 6,600,000 by June of next year. Other sources, no less reliable, feel that the nation may do even better and that places for an additional 4,000,000 workers may materialize within the next 10 months.

Those who predict new jobs for 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 within the next year point out that while this many new workers would not be required to supply the huge armaments which the Government is contracting for, large numbers of supplementary workers will be employed by the resulting stimulation to business.

Camps Mean Many Jobs

One survey holds, for example, that close to 1,000,000 persons will be needed to fill armament orders, 500,000 more will be needed to supply the plant expansion now contemplated, and that an additional 1,000,000 will find jobs in the thousand and one types of work which always expand when times are good and contract when they are bad. Chief among these are the service industries.

None of these figures, moreover, take into account the stimulus to employment which, it is believed, will result from the projected compulsory military training program. If the Army succeeds in obtaining 1,000,000 young men and National Guardsmen for a year's course in military training, it is assumed that countless new jobs, probably reaching into the hundreds of thousands, will be made in order to service their needs, build barracks, supply uniforms and take care of the attendant secretarial work.

In addition to the persons who would find work through meeting the needs of a compulsory training program, it is apparent that a year's training for 1,000,000 would make that many less jobhunters throughout the nation, resulting in an additional 1,000,000-person drop in unemployment.

Since no clear picture is yet obtainable on the labor situation in the United States as a whole, there is some confusion in Washington as to the possibility of a shortage of skilled labor when the tremendous industrial pick-up which is looked for this fall occurs.

Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of the National Defense Commission's labor division, is said to have told President Roosevelt that no shortage of skilled labor is to be expected for some time, whereas Navy spokesmen, in testifying before recent congressional hearings, have declared that an acute skilled labor shortage already exists in the nation's shipyards and the Navy will undertake to transport skilled workers from inland cities to shipbuilding yards for work. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has already asked the nation's industrialists not to entice workers away from each other, since this would disrupt the defense program and since additional workers can be easily trained.

Runaway Program Unwise

Although dealing principally with the expected reduction in unemployment, the latest A. F. of L. statement contains the significant warning that the last few years of rearmament in Europe had even before the war seriously reduced the standard of living in a number of countries. While averring that this can be avoided in the United States through the latter's higher productivity and the small portion of industrial production devoted to armament, the Federation points out that "if the defense program is not carefully guided, it can disrupt our economic life, causing booms in some industries and depressions in others, destroy labor standards, leave mills and men stranded after the first years of intense activity are over."

Some quarters have criticized the Administration for having worked out no plan whereby defense production can be so integrated with civilian production that no one-sided development, with its consequent collapse, can occur. The critics charge that a runaway defense program is just as dangerous for the country as the runaway boom of the 1920's for which the New Deal is still excoriating the Republicans.

Joseph G. Harrison

British Intent on Question: Did Any Parachutists Land?

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The British, prepared by Government and press for a German attempt at actual invasion, staged an organized search for possible German parachutists throughout the night in England and Scotland, although there were no immediate reports of any being found.

Discovery of three score German parachutes yesterday precipitated the hunt.

The official German wireless said there was nothing to the reports and that no parachutists had landed anywhere in England.

The question of these parachutists in England was an overnight mystery. The Ministry of Home Security in a communiqué appealing to the public to help authorities hunt for parachutists said there was no evidence of such Nazi troopers having landed.

Troops in armored cars and afoot, police and Home Guard members scoured three districts of Scotland and England.

Part of "War of Nerves"

In the heavily wooded Midlands 17 parachutes, two of them neatly folded, were found. Another 17 were found in Southwest Scotland, five in West Scotland, and a score more scattered elsewhere.

Some thought they might be a hoax—part of Herr Hitler's "war of nerves," but their discovery failed to cause any panic in any of the districts where they were found. There was also the strong probability that they were a hoax and had been deposited there for their sensational effect.

However, authorities took no chances. There have been rumors that German troops in Norway have been rehearsing with bagpipes.

Eleven German airmen were reported captured in the Midlands but no mention was made of this by the Government in its report on the finding of the parachutes.

Meanwhile the R. A. F. bombardment across the Channel ranged from Calais to Le Havre in German-occupied France, a stretch of coast opposite southern England which is only 22 miles away at its nearest point, Calais, across from Dover.

The Germans have been reported massing troops in this region.

Mastery of Air Needed

While the British were pounding this near-by enemy territory, the Canadian Press reported hearing in high quarters that the Germans were concentrating troops in Norway and along the coast of Holland.

But whether the Germans' attempt to land from the north or south any such effort seemed to hinge upon first winning mastery of the air, even if only temporarily.

This concentrated attack by masses of planes was noticeably weaker yesterday as the Germans aimed their strongest blows at Southampton, Dover, and Hastings—all southern ports. Only 300 German planes took part, compared with 500 on the previous day.

Whereas the British on Tuesday had claimed shooting down 78 German planes and admitted losing 13 themselves, yesterday they said they shot down only 26 Nazi craft and lost four.

Canada Sets Up Group To Aid Child Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A national advisory committee, representative of all Canadian provinces, has been appointed by the Government to aid in receiving and caring for evacuated children from overseas.

The work of the committee is concerned chiefly with British children coming to Canada under the plan sponsored and assisted by both the British and Canadian governments.

The Committee has 29 members, and is under the chairmanship of Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of Queen's University, Kingston. It is made up chiefly of persons with actual experience in child welfare movements, and their appointment is seen as an assurance that the work will be done efficiently.

The number of children to be evacuated to Canada depends entirely on the British Government, it was explained by the Canadian Minister of Immigration. As explained by members of the British Cabinet, the main consideration is the extent to which naval convoys are available. Asked whether some of the children destined for Canada could not sail aboard United States vessels, the Minister said this matter must be decided later. The question of the guarantee of safe conduct from belligerents appeared still undecided as far as the operation of American ships was concerned, he said. In regard to the distribution of costs between the British and Canadian Governments the minister explained that the British Government paid the costs to Canadian ports, while expenses following the arrival of the children in this country were paid by the Canadian Government until they reached the distributing centers. Thousands of dollars have already been donated by individuals to defray the expense of the project.

No definite figures can be given of the number of homes that have been offered for the reception and care of British children for the duration of the war. The provincial Government of Ontario has announced that the number in Ontario already totaled 50,000.

The restriction on the amount of sterling which the children are allowed to bring with them continues. The project is restricted to children, and only to those between the ages of 5 and 15. No exit permits are given in Britain to persons from 16 to 60 who might render effective service in the war effort.

Some service clubs and other organizations have asked the authorities to allow children of British members to be placed in the home of members of similar groups in Canada. They have offered to pay costs of transport.

In the majority of cases children will not know exactly where they will be placed until they arrive in Canada, but in all cases provincial authorities will inspect the homes to make sure that they are suitable.

Care will be taken that the religious denomination of the child's new guardians will be the same as that of its parents, at least in regard to the general division between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The minister referred to the coming exodus of British children to Canada as "a great social experiment."

Up to the present comparatively few children have come to Canada under the assisted plan. About 4,000 of those whose passages have been paid by parents or who have come on special invitations have reached this country.

Child Evacuee Bill Held Up By Senate Group for Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today decided to hold for further study the House-approved bill authorizing American ships to enter European war zones in order to evacuate children.

A subcommittee, headed by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, was appointed to draft "clarifying" amendments to the bill, sponsored in the upper House by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

The measure passed the House last week after the Representatives voted to require the adult personnel accompanying the children to be American citizens and to provide that persons agreeing to support evacuee children shall be liable for their support in the same manner as for the support and care of their own children.

As passed by the House, the bill authorizes American evacuation of children under 16 from all European countries after "safe conduct" assurances have been received from Adolf Hitler.

With each Congressional delay hope wanes for any large-scale rescue of British children from Nazi bombs. Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, has estimated that as many as 50,000 British children could be brought to this country if transportation were available.

As a speed-up move, backers of the bill have advocated that the "safe conduct" assurance not be required, but Congress has insisted on this method of fixing the responsibility, should any of the ships be sunk.

There has been some talk on Capitol Hill of an amendment to the bill requiring the British Government to permit food for the European continent to pass the British blockade before any American "mercy" ships are sent to evacuate children. The State Department refuses to sanction any such pressure on the British.

German Ban of Dancing Laid to New Offensive

BERLIN (AP)—Public dancing has been barred in Germany, apparently because of the new offensive against Britain.

During the Polish campaign there was a similar ban. Dancing was permitted during the winter months and then forbidden during the offensive in Western Europe. Recently it was permitted two nights weekly.

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NICE GOING... (414)... boys and girls standby! Elk uppers, shark tips. Sizes 8½ to 12, $5.65...12½ to 3, $6.45... 3½ to 4, $6.95

HEYDAY... (364)... one-strap smart style in white buckskin... 8½ to 12, $4.75...12½ to 3, $5.50

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America Meets The World

A Feature Presentation of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation

WRUL presents Mr. Wilfred Baetz of the studio staff in an analysis and commentary on the American and International situation. The title of his address will be, "America's Duty in the International Crisis."

Tune in to WRUL at 7:30 E. D. S. T., Saturday night, August 17, on the following wave length (short wave) :—6.04 megacycles or 49.6 metres.

This is the seventh in a series of international broadcasts by Mr. Baetz presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

Wonders of Research: a Carpet

U. S. expert spends two months in South America seeking grass to resist Venezuela drought.

Safety floor covering has fluorescent glow in colors brought out by ultraviolet rays.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater safety for patrons of motion picture theaters is promised by a new "magic carpet" which glows in the dark. It is dyed with special dyes which appear quite ordinary in daylight, but glow softly with various colors in the "black light" of invisible ultraviolet rays.

Instead of the usual shaded lights along the aisles of theaters (which interfere with the fidelity of colored pictures and generally illuminate only the area near the light), small electric tubes shed ultra-violet rays on the carpet, which is normal in all respects except that the dyes used to color it possess the property of fluorescence.

This is the same effect utilized in modern fluorescent tube lamps which yield light with a minimum of heat.

Grass for Venezuela

Venezuela is looking for grass—new kinds that will grow on its drought-stricken and wind-swept plains, making them suitable for cattle, sheep and goats.

To aid the nation, Agnes Chase, custodian of grasses of the Smithsonian Institution, has just completed two months in South America as the guest of Venezuela, surveying the varieties of grass now growing in various parts of the country, and their possibilities for forage.

Venezuela is now facing some of the problems which have already been faced in the southwestern United States and in South Africa, where great areas now are barren.

In Washington Mrs. Chase is in charge of the most extensive collection of grasses in the world. She recommended to the Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture that a native botanist be sent here to study and continue the work she started, on a systematic basis.

There are thousands of different kinds of grasses. Nature seems to have produced some variety for almost every condition where plants grow. The problem is to hit upon some variety which not only will grow under set conditions, but which is nourishing for stock, a combination difficult to find.

"Five Miles High"

What would you say if someone called you up at 2 o'clock some morning and asked you to go half way around the world to India, help carry food and equipment 330 miles into the heart of a great range of mountains, work there for six weeks at an altitude of 16,000 feet preparing to complete the trip to "Five Miles High"? (New York: Dodd Mead, $4).

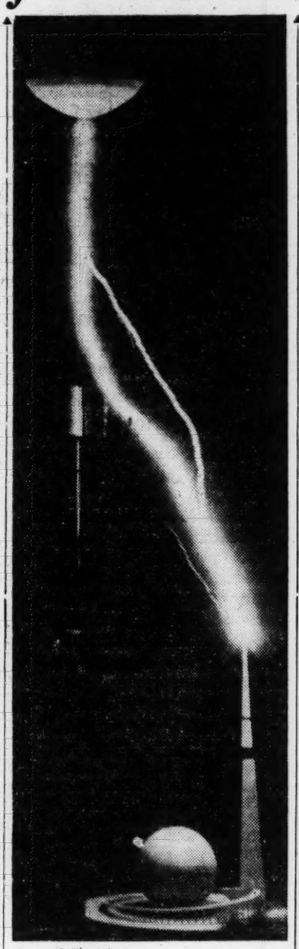
Chances are you wouldn't say yes with quite the alacrity Robert Bates of Philadelphia did in answer to Charles S. Houston of New York, prime mover of the American Alpine Club Expedition to climb K2, the second highest mountain in the world, 1,000 miles north and west of Mt. Everest. There were six expedition members in all, six seasoned climbers who produced this book, with "Bob" Bates serving as editor and chief contributor, and six coolies. For 120 miles all equipment for the climbing group had to be carried on men's backs.

If that doesn't discourage you and you're still thinking about the pleasures of the long boat ride between New York and Bombay, it might be well to mention that the walls of this nearly symmetrical, four-sided pyramid rise 12,000 feet above its base in exceptionally steep and broken slopes of rock and ice.

In fact the climb is so formidable that many Alpinists have felt the ascent to be impossible. Climbing like that is almost prohibitive at such great altitudes. K2, highest peak in the Karakoram, is 28,250 feet above sea level, compared with Mt. Everest's 29,002. A few hundred feet at that height might as well be 1,000—or the 999,999,999,999,999,999,999th straw on the camel's back. Anyway four of them had the closest peek at the topmost rocks and ice of any explorers so far. They managed to reach 26,000 feet, the highest climb yet made except on the slopes of Everest.

K2 was discovered in 1856 and since then only two expeditions have approached it with any thought of attempting to scale it. Both fell far short of their mark, but that they were an aid to the latest group is attested by the dedication of this book: "To our predecessors in the Karakoram on whose shoulders we climbed."

They really did better than they hoped, for there was so much conflicting advice as to the best time of year to climb, the best method of approach and the best route upward that the main purpose was to really learn by experience which route offered most possibility of success. Theirs was to be a preliminary attack whose main idea was to find the way for a later party. Capt. Norman R. Streatfeild acted as chief surveyor, and the party did get to the top of Abruzzi Ridge, to the base of the summit cone.



General Electric

Lightning Rod

Six-foot metal model of World's Fair trylon carries off harmlessly 3,000,000 volts of man-made lightning in Steinmetz Hall, General Electric's laboratory at the Fair. The 600-foot trylon at the Fair conducts natural lightning safely into the ground.

Willkie Asks Impartial Elections Board

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has suggested the creation of an impartial board to enforce federal election laws.

He told a press conference he was waiting with interest to ascertain whether the Democratic National Committee would comply with his suggestion that about $640,000 collected in the sale of campaign book advertising be returned.

He added he would "keep after" the matter until some action was taken. Expressing confidence Attorney General Robert Jackson was "an able lawyer," Mr. Willkie said he believed Mr. Jackson would "give an opinion and give a right one."

Discussing the creation of a board to see that election laws were enforced, Mr. Willkie said that when an administration came to power it often was tempted to prosecute misdeeds of its opponents and ignore those of its supporters.

Members of an election board, he added, should have long-term appointments and should be "strictly impartial." He asserted members of both major parties and other interests should be represented.

"You would have a much better chance of enforcing the election laws with such a board than with officials who are interested in the outcome of an election. Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also."

Mr. Willkie, who leaves by plane today for his Saturday acceptance address in Elwood, Ind., said in response to questions that his "particular advisers" on the speech had included the following:

Gen. Hugh Johnson, the columnist, Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times and William Allen White on foreign affairs; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Earl Smith of the American Farm Bureau, on farm problems; and Claude Baker, President of the International Typographical Union, on labor problems.

On the speech as a whole, Mr. Willkie said his chief advisers had included Senator Charles L. McNary, his running mate; Chairman Joseph Martin of the Republican National Committee; Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota; John Cowles and Gardner Cowles, Jr., Midwest publishers; Russell Davenport and Raymond Leslie Buell, former Fortune Magazine editors.

Mr. Willkie said he intended to rest in Mrs. Willkie's home town of Rushville, Ind., for at least two days after his acceptance address. Plans thenceforth are indefinite.

'Wings for Willkie'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Republican National Committee set up an Aviation Division last night called "Wings for Willkie" with Harry F. Guggenheim, World War flier who for ten years has been a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, as Chairman.

Mr. Guggenheim said in a statement that aviation "has been hampered by the Roosevelt Administration" and that "aviation people, with the exception of some on the Government pay rolls, are opposed to a third term for Mr. Roosevelt."

Noon Rallies Begin

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15 (AP)—Baltimore will see the return of old-time street corner campaigning today when the Willkie-for-President Committee inaugurates a series of noon rallies on a downtown corner outside its headquarters.

Kirk A. Landon, a leader in the group, said a different speaker would appear daily for a five-minute talk. The programs, timed to catch lunch-time crowds, will last 15 minutes, opening and closing with music. Loudspeakers will be set up at the intersection.

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Flynn Will Make First Reply To Willkie's Elwood Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The initial reply of the Democratic high command to the Wendell L. Willkie speech accepting the Republican Presidential nomination at Elwood, Ind., on the afternoon of Aug. 17 will come over the airwaves Monday evening when Edward J. Flynn, New York City political leader, will officially pick up the reins of the Democratic National Committee chairmanship which James A. Farley has resigned. Mr. Flynn's talk will go oveer the Columbia Broadcasting network as "an address to Democratic workers."

Meanwhile, as the Chairman-elect prepared to take over the campaign management at National Committee headquarters here, his statements for the press continued to be preoccupied today with the Willkie charges that political bosses control the levers of the Democratic campaign machinery and that the party had run afoul of the Hatch Act in selling advertising for the Democratic campaign book.

Grundy and Pew Named

Against the Willkie list of big-city Democratic bosses supporting the New Deal ticket, Mr. Flynn cited "the Republican bosses in Pennsylvania, Grundy and Pew, whose purchase of elections is so notorious that they might well have figured among the other investment corporations on the stock exchange: . . . Bill Irwin of Ohio, Boss Homer Capehart, the music box magnate of Indiana, . . . Boss Marvin of Syracuse; Boss Sprague of Nassau County, and Boss Jaeckle, of Erie County in this state, . . . 'Nocky' Johnson of Atlantic City, N. J. and Boss Frank McKay in Michigan."

"It is interesting to note that Mr. Willkie is pretty much of a machine politician himself, having been picked as the candidate of the 'Public Utility Party,'" the statement continues. "He was a Tammany county committeeman in New York; he was associated with the State Central Committee in Ohio; he was affiliated with the Summit County organization in that same State; he was a spellbinder for the organization in Elwood, and he was a lobbyist in Washington, as well as in various States in which he lived."

With regard to the recommendation that the Democrats refund sums paid for advertisements not only for this, but for previous campaign books, Mr. Flynn inquired if this counsel included "the modest $150,000 that the Republican campaign book of 1936 received for advertising."

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls

The opening of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee at the Hotel Biltmore late yesterday, with Mrs. James F. McAllister in charge, was attended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President. Before leaving the Biltmore, Mrs. Roosevelt dropped in at Mr. Flynn's office, but disclaimed that her visit had other import than to invite the newly-appointed committee head and his family to a picnic at Hyde Park. Asked if she would do any campaigning, Mrs. Roosevelt replied with a smile that she never made political speeches.

Republican attention here today, of course, was focused on the rally at Elwood which will launch the major stumping of the Willkie campaign for the Presidency.

In addition to the New York motor pilgrimage, which left for the Indiana town this morning, the New York Central's Commodore Vanderbilt will pull four cars of Willkie adherents out of here tomorrow afternoon as the "Republican State Committee Special," while another train out of Pennsylvania Station will carry officials and personnel of Eastern Headquarters of the Republican National Committee, to be joined by other Elwood-bound passengers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States en route. Other officials of Willkie organizations here will fill a 21-passenger airplane leaving La Guardia Airport for Elwood late tomorrow.

Few Agencies Able to Get Aid to Europe

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States' complex European relief machine of more than 500 independent agencies which is daily assembling money and goods for shipment abroad faces the difficult problem of adequate and equitable distribution.

A survey today indicates that only four American relief organizations are now able to send money and supplies into continental Europe.

They are:

The American Red Cross, which recently sent a large cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies to France. Whether another ship can be sent, is not known.

American Friends Service Committee, of Philadelphia, which has been sending funds to its representatives in Toulouse, France, for purchase of food and supplies.

Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., of New York, sending money under U. S. Treasury Department license into unoccupied portions of France, and into Switzerland and Spain for the aid of refugees from the Netherlands.

Commission for Polish Relief, now buying food in Lithuania after having been driven from Norway, then from Italy, by the flux of war. With Russian and German consent, the Commission's representatives have been moving food into the region around Warsaw, where there are an estimated 10,000,000 children.

Looking to Future

The remaining hundreds of relief groups, finding themselves walled off from the people they would assist, say they are continuing on the premises that Europe's future needs will be great, and that means will be found to get American aid into Europe.

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., announced through its National Director, Bart Andrens: "If war continues into the winter, the full resources of American private philanthropy will be needed, if famine throughout Europe is to be averted."

He expressed the opinion that food was the vital need, and that the immediate obstacles were the British blockade and the reported reluctance of the German Government to allow access to occupied countries.

The flow of relief money and goods to England has been unbroken.

Allied Relief Fund, clearing-house for about 30 organizations, has collected $749,330, and has shipped tons of medical supplies and clothing. There are 84 active British relief agencies in the United States, and British ships carry their contributions free of charge.

While non-British relief groups are following a policy of waiting, some of their leaders are advising formation of a single national coordinating agency. Heads of five large New York groups have stated that a central disbursing organization could deal more effectively with problems of blockade and closed borders and would simplify the present tangle.

528 Are Recognized

There were 528 recognized groups on Aug. 1. Of these, 355 were registered with the State Department, under provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939, for soliciting funds to be used in belligerent countries.

Organizations to aid children and other refugees need not register, but the United Etates Committee for the Care of European Children, co-ordinating group for child evacuee efforts, lists 172 committees, covering all 48 States.

Among the committees registered in Washington, 191 stated their aim was to send aid to Poland. France came next with 131; England, 84; Germany, 21; Belgium, 15; Norway, 8; Netherlands, 7; Italy, 4, and Luxembourg, 3.

The majority are concentrated in the eastern States. New York City led with 132, the State of Massachusetts has 41; Connecticut, 27; Pennsylvania, 23; New Jersey, 17; and the District of Columbia, 14. California has 19 committees, the Philippines, 4; and Puerto Rico, 1.

Registered agencies are required to report monthly to the State Department. From Sept. 1, 1939, through June, 1940, they collected $8,384,095, and spent $5,156,025. The balance of $3,228,070, less operating expenses—which are not known—remains unspent.

In comparison witht the record of the 355 smaller groups, the American Red Cross has collected $20,143,230 in this country since outbreak of war, and has spent in Europe $7,324,824, largely for medical aid, shelter of refugees and food.

Red Cross Aide Finds Plight Of France Deepening

VICHY, France, Aug. 15 (AP)—The plight of France, in the words of Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, "now is worse than Belgium after the World War and is growing still worse."

The German-occupied areas need milk, sugar, fats and canned meats immediately, he declared last night, adding that France could provide sufficient meat and wheat if given access to its colonies.

Mr. Allen came here after conferring with International Red Cross officials in Switzerland and said that he strongly recommended extension of Red Cross relief in the German-occupied zones, especially to the nearly 2,000,000 prisoners.

He expressed belief that the Red Cross should send hospital equipment and supplies worth $350,000, now stored at Marseille, to the prison camps.

British Opposition Rises To Hoover's Food Plan

Clermont-Ferrand, France, Aug. 15 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin said today that he was doing his "utmost" to obtain a British agreement to permit importation of food to France through the blockade and that the British decision is pending.

M. Baudouin said Germany had given France assurances that food and other needed supplies sent from abroad into the unoccupied part of France would not be removed.

Accordingly, he said, he had made a new proposal to London for easing Britain's blockade of the European continent.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—Evidence of strong opposition in Parliamentary circles here to the plan of Former President Hoover for raising the British blockade to allow food ships to reach Europe was seen in the House of Commons yesterday when about 130 Members of Parliament of all parties signed their names in support of the following motion:

"That this House requests the Government to resist any effort or proposal which may be made to permit food supplies to Europe to pass our blockade, believing that any shortage created by Nazi actions in the countries overrun by them must be dealt with by Germany whose rulers assert that abundant supplies are at their disposal."

Nonpartisan Support

This motion had been tabled by Mr. William Leach, Labor member. Other similar motions also have been tabled by Conservative and Liberal members and the whole matter of food ships is expected to be raised in the House of Commons next week.

Members of Parliament are generally confident that the Government is equally opposed to any unrestricted sending of American food to Europe or to any other measure which would weaken Britain's war effort and prolong the struggle. But it is also fully recognized that the issue is extremely complicated and must be most carefully and sympathetically handled lest European Nations under Reichsführer Hitler's heel, and even some sections of American opinion, should see Britain in the sinister role of the starver of helpless women and children.

Outlet for Surplus

Moreover, it is fully recognized that the need of growers in the American continent for outlets for surplus food must somehow be met.

In fact the Hoover scheme with all its complicated implications is becoming the outstanding topic in Westminster.

Support is said to be growing in influential circles here for an alternative to Hoover plan on lines of Anglo-American cooperation for accumulating surplus food stocks to be released to needy European countries immediately Nazi control of them ends.

Widespread publicity in German occupied countries of the existence of these stocks would be necessary. Certain British Ministers are understood privately to favor such a scheme but it is said that it has not yet received official consideration.

Hitler's Responsibility

Meanwhile, newspaper correspondence columns carry numerous letters on "surplus foodstuffs" and "starving Europe" and some valuable comments and suggestions have been made. An American, Prof. Arthur Goodhart of Oxford University, in a letter to The Times, of London, declares international law has always held that duty of saving occupied people from starvation falls on the occupant of the seized country.

This provides an effective answer to the report here today that German officials in Berlin are saying "It is not Germany's obligation to feed the people in countries we have occupied."

Professor Goodhart asserts only two choices face Reichsführer Hitler. "He can either feed the people living in territories he has seized, or, if he cannot or will not do this, he must evacuate their territory as a whole so that they can feed themselves."

Other correspondents stress that it is not only in America where large surpluses are piling up that they advocate world-wide cooperation for dealing with the overabundance of foodstuffs.

Julian Huxley, philosopher and economist, in The Times urges "a positive plan, preferably in close co-operation with the United States to deal simultaneously with the economic, humanitarian, and propaganda aspects of the huge problem of wartime."

Cream Conserved

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP) — The Food Ministry yesterday banned the sale of all kinds of cream, effective Oct. 1, to conserve the supply for butter an other "essential dairy products."

Nazi Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 — The charge that Germany has so restricted the food and other supplies of France as to make it impossible to move commodities from one town to another is made in an uncensored letter just received here.

Writing from the "occupied" zone, a competent French observer, whose name must be withheld, declares that the crops have suffered materially as a result of the invasion.

"The hay has failed," the letter declares, "and now the corn which should be ripe is lying scattered by the rains.

"We are not allowed to receive supplies from other countries and restrictions are even being placed on movement of supplies from one town to another."

Cudahy Incident Is Closed, But Food Issue Still Persists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The latest chapter in the current controversy over American food for Europe was closed today as Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced that no further action was contemplated in the case of John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Cudahy, who was ordered home following reports that he had said in a London interview that the United States must feed a portion of Western Europe if widespread starvation was to be avoided, spent some time with President Roosevelt and with the Acting Secretary. Mr. Cudahy said that he had convinced them that he had been misquoted.

Although standing upon his reported statement that Belgium would soon be in desperate need of food, Mr. Cudahy denied that he had said that the United States should undertake to feed them. He said that he had told his newspaper questioners in London that it was not his business to make such recommendations and that it was a question of American policy to be decided in Washington.

No Rebuke, Won't Resign

Following his meeting with the President, Mr. Cudahy said that he had been authorized to say that no rebuke had been administered, as had been expected after his peremptory summons to return to this country immediately. The Ambassador also denied that he had any intention of resigning, stating that he knew of no reason why he should.

Mr. Cudahy attributed the allegedly false impression gained from his London interview from the fact that some of his statements had been used out of context and that consequently certain modifications had been omitted. Mr. Cudahy also added that some of the American newspapers had treated him unfairly and had written against him editorially on the basis of unilateral reports.

Although no rebuke was administered to Mr. Cudahy, there is no doubt in State Department circles but what officials there and in the White House wish that the Ambassador had stayed off the entire question of food for Western Europe. Every mention of it is followed by a distinct wave of embarrassment in administration circles.

No Change in Policy

While the Administration, particularly the Department of Agriculture, has shown itself less certain of late that Western Europe food stocks are sufficient for the coming winter, there has been no change discernible in the Administration's determination to do nothing to hamper a British victory over Germany. According to those closest to the formulation of administration policy there is little chance that the United States will try, within any foreseeable period, to get British permission to send food through the blockade.

The belief still persists here that, despite the hardships which may result to innocent neutrals from the blockade, it remains the single hope for an eventual defeat of Germany and a return to an era of democratic decency. With such a belief prevailing, it is apparent that such statements as those of Ambassador Cudahy, even though conceivably accurate, are not welcomed here since they might result in public pressure for a course opposed to the one now being followed.

It is also apparent that the State Department is increasingly annoyed with the number of indiscreet statements issued by its representatives abroad of late and that stronger orders against them are being contemplated.

Government Buys Capital Landmarks

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 15

The Government has acquired the Cosmos Club and the Belasco Theater—historic landmarks of downtown Washington—along with other property as the site for a Treasury annex.

The Cosmos Club building was the home of Dolly Madison after she left the White House. The theater was owned by descendants of James G. Blaine, former Secretary of State and Presidential nominee.

Desert Men Turn Desert Into Beauty and—Utah

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the thirteenth article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah is one of America's largest states, but it is almost wholly desert—97 per cent of it is arid. The rest has been turned into a garden. I think no Americans ever made more out of little than these desert men of Utah. They strengthen one's faith in the capacity of people to form a good society.

Utah's capital is a splendid city. Hundreds of thousands of tourists come to see it every year. They are richly repaid.

A truck grower here told me, "Two of my sons spent two years each in Germany as missionaries" (of Mormonism). "They saw many very fine things, but Utah has everything found there and a great deal more besides."

What this man said is true. He and his fellows have found a way to an active life, of which the marks are: material prosperity, enlightenment, music, beauty, and faith. All these things abound in Utah's desert.

Direct Delivery

Early each morning the farmers from the environment of Salt Lake City bring their products into town for direct delivery to the consumer. I went down to their market to see them. It was there I met the father of the two missionary boys.

He had cabbages. He had brought them in a truck, leaving home at four o'clock, and hoped to finish selling them by 11. When I asked him about his cabbages and his farm, he began to tell me of himself.

"My father was one of the earlier settlers," he said. "He came across this desert on foot. He was converted" (to Mormonism) "in England, where he was a steel worker. He spent the rest of his life working and preaching."

"He didn't leave you much property, did he?" I asked.

"No, I had to buy my farm myself. I've had three. When I make a little money I sell my place and go out as a missionary. I myself supported my sons as missionaries in Europe. Many of us do that. And we tithe besides."

"Why such sacrifice?" I asked.

"We've found a way to make this a good world," he asserted, "and we must tell about it!"

"Have you made a good place of Utah?" I interrupted.

"No," he answered thoughtfully, "but we're making it good. We've done lots. We found it a wilderness; look about you and see what we now produce. We found it arid; now cold water bubbles all day long from drinking fountains in our streets. We came penniless, now practically all the farm land is tilled by owners. No member of our" (Mormon) "church is left in want or required to seek government relief."

This was all very appealing. My cabbage-raising friend believed in his way of life so ardently that he was spending thousands of dollars to tell of that belief.

All Mormons?

"Are you farmers around here all Mormons?" I asked.

"This market place itself gives you the answer," he replied. "Near me you see Greeks, Italians, Japs, and Russians."

"Won't the 'Gentiles' take your Utah?" I inquired.

"No," he declared positively. "In Salt Lake City, we Mormons are already outnumbered, but not in the country. It is we who till the soil. We welcome outsiders, but farm work in the wilderness is too hard to attract many. Our spirit pervades the State; we hope it will pervade the world."

"I wonder if Mormon young people talk like that?" I said, with doubt in my voice.

"All eight of my children have missionary zeal," he replied emphatically. "I wish you could see them."

I wished so, too, but had to move along.

Another Missionary

The next farmer I spoke to looked more like a teacher than a gardener. He was selling raspberries.

"I brought them in from my own place," he said. "My family tends it," he went on; "I have help only when my boy is away. He was a missionary in Switzerland more than a year. I sent him $40 every month." It began to look as though every gardener in the place was a private Missionary Society.

The gladiola man, who was tall, very robust and shrewd in appearance, told me this story:

"Columbus was the first American democrat. He didn't know where he was going; didn't know where he was at, when he arrived; didn't know where he'd been when he got back home—and did it all on borrowed money!"

The gladiola man's neighbors said he was very rich, but he was marketing his truck, as all the rest.

Greek in Overalls

A dark-faced Greek, with overalls much too big for him, was very friendly.

"Sure, I own my place," he said, and added with a laugh, "the bank and I."

I visited the agricultural extension department at the noon hour and no one was in but a girl clerk. She was surprisingly well informed and after answering many questions about Utah farmers, told me of her own outside activity.

"What I like best," she said, "is our choir. I think it is one of the best in the country. We practice this evening in the Tabernacle; you might drop in to hear us. As you know, our noon pipe organ recitals are famous the world over. It thrills me to think what a musical center we've created in the desert!"

"But hasn't your church become a sort of opera?" I questioned, with some criticism implied, perhaps.

"What do you mean?" she retorted with surprise.

"Well, your hard-handed pioneer fathers planted corn and beans; you children sit about and sing; maybe you've lost your devotion?"

"O, no," she exclaimed, "our fathers sang their way across the desert, 'Twas the pioneers who built our marvelous pipe organ. Music is at the heart of our religion. I assure you our generation is just as devoted as any other. Why, go and see our permanent relief project. There are plenty of young people there. And we don't just sing. We work. We help the needy help themselves. Our youth are not petering out!"

As I was being taken to the State House in a taxi, I asked the chauffeur, "what's worth seeing there?"

"Why, don't you know, it's the finest in America?" he answered, rather shocked.

I didn't know, so on arriving, he got out of his car and took me in to show me. He almost convinced me. The Capitol is situated on a height commanding the whole city and basin. It is finished in pure marble, exquisitely matched, has a reception room that would have made Maria Theresa envious, and an entrance in yellow onyx.

"Isn't it all beautiful!" exclaimed the chauffeur as we stood at the high portal overlooking the country side.

I think no group of Americans has made a more beautiful city than these strange desert men of Utah. It is a forest. All summer long water flows down its clean, wide streets. Parks abound. There are no slums. In verdure few cities equal it. Though built about Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the Mormon church, it harbors all other churches.

And schools, too! That is the most striking thing in Utah. These people, who are led by what seems to me the strangest of all theologies, are near the head of America's procession as educators. Their "revelation" does not seem to crowd out reason.

I said to a teacher, whom I was fortunate enough to discover, "I suppose in these far flung deserts, many children are unable to go to school?" That proved to be a very inadvertent remark.

My mild-appearing interlocutor exclaimed, "Why, every Utah child goes to school—even to high school."

"Surely not out in those sparsely-settled mountain wildernesses?" I insisted.

"Yes, sir," she repeated, "just look up the county records!"

I did, and found she was almost right. Educationally, these desert people are near the top in America and in the world. They are distinguished, not only by the number of children studying, but by the quality of instruction given.

Utah is an inspiring state, a marvelous example of how beautiful a society little people can build.

White Ribbons for Youthful Pledges

Wide World

Temperance Takes an Early Step at Chicago

Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, attaching white ribbons to the wrists of children, signifying the pledge made by their parents of a temperance upbringing. The ceremony was a feature of the W. C. T. U. convention in Chicago.

W. C. T. U. Backs Armaments, Opposes Peacetime Draft

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—Facing the dilemma which confronts many devotees of peace—the desire to see their country strong enough to ward off aggression and at the same time free from the rigid controls of militarism—the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has given a qualified endorsement to the defense program.

Its members, in convention here, backed the armaments program but opposed conscription in peacetime. Sentiment in the organization was divided over the conscription question, but the issue was threshed out in a closed meeting of the Executive Board, composed of all State W. C. T. U. Presidents, national officers, and department heads. When it got to the floor yesterday there was no discussion. A resolution opposing "conscription or forced labor" was adopted, the "noes" being clearly a minority.

The majority opinion was forcibly presented by a Quaker member, wife of a Professor in Pennsylvania State College, Mrs. Berthalee Broyles, who directs the W. C. T. U.'s Department of International Relations for Peace. Mrs. Broyles expressed no doubts as to the right course for this nation to take. Conscription in peacetime, in her opinion, would be a blow to civil liberties and a long move toward dictatorship. Her resolution, adopted verbatim, read:

Resolution to Congress

"We warn against the spread of totalitarian ideas in the United States. We believe that democratic institutions of our country are fully adequate to deal with the present situation. We ask Congress, therefore, to avoid in the present defense program any peacetime abrogation of civil rights through conscription or forced labor."

While there can be no question that these white ribbon women are opposed with deep conviction to the fundamentals that dictator countries stand for, the conflict in Europe over these issues has appeared to be remote from this convention.

Almost all of them home women, the white ribboners seem to regard the European war as something to be deeply deplored, but not directly affecting them. It did not enter into their discussions to any great degree.

They accepted increased military preparedness for this country as a necessity, then proceeded to urge the Government to consider the advantage of conserving food resources by putting a ban on liquor. In resolutions, they urged prohibition as a "defense time" measure. They also called upon individuals to show their patriotism by abstaining from liquor that they might conserve resources and give more help to starving people.

Platforms Deplored

At the banquet which closed the sessions last night, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, Ill., attorney and long-time advocate of prohibition, took to task the platform writers of the two major political parties for their failure to mention the liquor problem, despite "the injury done by strong drink to eager brains and skillful fingers, the deaths from drunken driving, the appalling number of minors who are criminals—and the constant breaking of the few restrictions placed on the liquor traffic"

Women today, she said, are not limited to the pleading methods of their mothers who knelt in the snow. They have the ballot to use in fighting liquor, and they should use this modern weapon.

While this has been a convention devoted to the problems of the temperance forces in the United States, messages from distant lands were brought to the group by workers in foreign and territorial fields. Miss Flora E. Strout, dean of temperance missionaries, with a record of 32 years in foreign fields, told of gains being made in South Africa, from which country she has just returned. Miss Strout was honor guest on World's Night.

International Progress

Progress in Hawaii was reported by Mrs. Alice Pike Broughton, president of the territorial union. The 400 workers active on four islands are this year supporting a full-time temperance educator in the schools.

From Alaska news was brought by Miss Sara C. Palmer, who has been carrying on W. C. T. U. work in that territory since May. She left 200 members organized in 11 cities, she said.

Even in bombarded England, temperance forces are carrying on. Miss Agnes Slack, Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., sent a message which was read to the convention.

Plans are already being made for W. C. T. U. conventions for the next three years. The next annual meeting will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., if the executive committee approves. Then comes Birmingham, Ala., for 1942. For 1943 Des Moines, Iowa, has bid in. Young people from the tall corn State presented invitations from the Governor of Iowa and Mayor of Des Moines, singing their invitation to the tune of "Ioway, where the tall corn grows."

Charges of Aid to Communists Denied by Motion Picture Stars

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—In terms of resentment Hollywood movie personages have denied that they are members of the Communist Party or financial supporters thereof, as charged in a transcript of county grand jury testimony.

The testimony was that of John Lewis Leech of Portland, Oregon, former Los Angeles house painter, Communist organizer and relief client.

Of the many Hollywood actors Mr. Leech named, immediate denials came from the following who could be reached, or their spokesmen: Fredric March, Francis Lederer, Jean Muir, Humphrey Bogart, Lionel Stander, James Cagney, and Sam Ornitz, writer.

Some of those accused deprecatingly mentioned District Attorney Buron Fitts' current campaign for re-election.

Mr. Leech testified in an inquiry that resulted in murder indictments last week against five men accused of complicity in a waterfront killing five years ago in a reported union dispute.

So far there has been no official explanation of any connection between the Dies Congressional Committee Hollywood "Red" inquiry and the killing.

Mr. March said: "I have never knowingly contributed a single penny to the Communist or any other un-American cause."

Mr. Ornitz said: "I have been consistently attacking District Attorney Buron Fitts on the basis that he is a bad influence for the community, for the home and in general."

Mr. Stander reiterated that he never was a Communist Party member and declared he is "a real true American favoring democracy."

Mr. Bogart declared he had never contributed money to a "political organization of any form" and said "I dare the men who are attempting this investigation to call me to the stand."

In the absence of Mr. Cagney on a New England motor tour, his brother-business manager, William, asserted "he is not a Communist, never has been a Communist and never will be."

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Mr. Lederer said: "I am not a Communist and have never been one."

Representing Miss Muir, Beauvais Fox said at Schenectady, N. Y., where she is to appear on the stage next week, that she "told me to say this (the Leech reference to her) is wholly false."

Others named by Mr. Leech included Herbert Biberman, director; Frank Tuttle, director, and his wife, Tanya; Frank Davis, producer; Clifford Odets, playwright and scenarist; Franchot Tone, actor; Gregory La Cava, director; Frank Scully, writer; Lester Cole, scenarist, and Buddy Schulberg, son of Producer B. P. Schulberg.

Radicals Denied Florida Hall

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—Mayor R. E. L. Chancey yesterday refused Albert Lopez, describing himself as secretary of the Communist Party in Florida, use of the Municipal auditorium for a Party rally next month and turned him and two companions over to the police to be photographed and fingerprinted.

Mr. Lopez was accompanied by Oscar Valdez, Tampa, and Clyde M. Drake.

They asked for the use of the auditorium the night of Sept. 6 and presented a letter saying Robert Minor, a leader in the Communist Party, would speak in behalf of Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President. Mr. Lopez is a candidate for Congress from the First Florida Congressional District on the Communist ticket, despite the fact the Party has no official standing in Florida.

"You can't have the City auditorium for that purpose," Mayor Chancey said. "I will not permit its use for any Communist meeting, any Fascist meeting or any Nazi meeting, if it is within my power to prevent it."

Lincoln's Surrey Graces Parade Honoring Golden, Colo., Early Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDEN, Colo., Aug. 15—Dividing honors with "Miss Golden Days" in fringed white buckskin riding outfit, with Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, and with prize floats, saddle horses and decorated bicycles, in the Golden Pioneer Days Parade today was a frail-looking 1860 model surrey used by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill. The celebration continues tomorrow and Saturday.

Brought to Colorado as a Lincoln relic by the Callabaugh family of Golden it served for many years as a family carriage on the up-and-down streets of this bustling mining camp; then it was acquired by H. A. W. Tabor of Denver of "Silver Dollar" fame, later passing to Colonel "Buffalo Bill" Cody, the frontiersman and Wild West showman. The carriage was used by both President Grant and President Theodore Roosevelt during their visits to the State. It is said to have had a sale value of $900 at one time.

The picturesque old vehicle, a two-seater of hickory-oak-ash, with black body and high wooden wheels of dark red, was bequeathed to the local Chamber of Commerce—those boys in the gold shirts and white 10-gallon hats—by the late Mrs. Bessie Kellums who had kept it for many years in the corral at her homestead on the Lookout Mountain Road.

Between annual parades the Lincoln surrey will be at home to guests in the county historical museum in the Golden Courthouse—a truly fitting place, since Golden was the first territorial capital of Colorado and so established by the pen of Lincoln himself. The surrey has been given a fictional setting by the Golden author, Ella Waterbury Gardener.

Businessmen Support Louisville Slum Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A new approach to the slum-clearance problem—one calling upon private capital rather than public funds—was launched here with incorporation of the Louisville Rehabilitation Council.

Organization of the council, composed of 17 business, industrial and professional leaders, is the first concrete step toward mobilization of the city's resources to prevent further decay in urban real estate values.

With four Government housing projects already occupied or nearing completion in the city and one more, intended to reach the very lowest income group, about to leave the drawing board stage, it has become acutely apparent to City officials and those interested in civic affairs that slum-clearance projects do not permanently remove slums.

"The problem is a many-sided one for which no effective answer has been given and to which none will be given until some organized effort to solve it is begun," declared Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz, who set in motion the movement—which some here deem of potential importance exceeding that of Government housing itself.

"The cycle which leads to ultimate reduction of property to slum status is started long in advance of its actually reaching that stage," the Mayor said, picturing exodus from the city, reoccupancy of homes and typical of the next step, division of single-family homes into apartments of lower per-unit value. "Eventually the property falls into disrepair, is vacant, heavily mortgaged and the cycle often is too far along then to be halted."

Summoning approximately 30 civic and business leaders to his office early in April, Mayor Scholtz told them the city's investment, exclusive of that of the city-owned Louisville Water Company and investments of private capital was $81,180,000. This is in alleys, streets, sidewalks, and sewers, he said.

"To protect our investment it is essential that we arrest property deterioration which carries with it the threat of greater loss of population, further depreciation of adjacent areas and collateral descending of economic, social and moral standards. If real estate deterioration continues as at present, decay is inevitable."

Although in general quite sympathetic to the theme of the meeting, some of the bankers attending early sessions expressed the opinion loans could be made to property owners of higher-grade holdings with greater security and doubted the wisdom of dipping into the lower-grade property loans.

Included among the realtors invited to participate in the meetings were several whose suburban developments have attracted hundreds from the corporate limits to newer dwellings, a tendency which Mayor Scholtz views with fear since "it shifts the urban tax burden upon a group usually less able to bear it, and starts property vacated on its downgrade."

Outgrowth of these meetings and investigations and studies made by a sub-committee of seven appointed by the Mayor at request of the original group, has been formation of the council.

Financed through gifts and donations from members and others interested, the council is authorized to incur debt up to $5,000 in seeking solution of its problem. Its life is for 50 years and directors' terms run from one to three years.

Expecting to utilize Federal Housing Administration loan insurance on rehabilitation mortgages available wherever as many as 16 units of property are involved, the council has under study several areas for initial action.

The F. H. A. has agreed to insure approved projects up to 85 per cent of the improved value of property within the plan. It requires a unified improvement plan promising property value revival for a specific area.

U. S. Workers Exceed Million Due to Defense Expansion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported today that the expanding defense program had pushed Federal employment above the million mark for the first time.

The number of workers in the executive branch of the Government in June was 1,011,066, a jump of 33,076, or 3.4 per cent from May.

This compared with the World War peak of 917,760 on Nov. 11, 1918, and the previous peacetime record of 987,857 reached last Dec. 31.

Commenting that the defense program "has resulted in especially significant employment during the past year," the Commission said that between June, 1939, and June, 1940, the War and Navy Departments, the Panama Canal Authority and the Civil Aeronautics Authority had added 70,514 employees, which was 82 per cent of the total gain of 85,281 for the period.

Those four branches accounted for 19,733 new jobs during June, or about 60 per cent of the total increase.

The National Defense Council appeared in the employment records for the first time with 67 workers, of whom 15 were listed as temporary. The staff has been increased greatly since June, however.

The Civil Service Commission said that its own rolls and those of the State Department showed "substantial increases" because of the defense program.

Despite the increase in jobholders, the Federal pay roll declined in June to $149,076,667, which was $128,628 below May.

The Commission said the pay roll decline was explained by the fact that there were fewer working days in June for per diem and per hour employees. This offset the pay roll increases resulting from the larger number of employees.

Adkins Winner By Large Margin

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15 (AP)—Long a potent behind-the-scenes figure in Arkansas politics, Homer M. Adkins has stepped into the limelight as the Democratic nominee for Governor by a more than 30,000 vote margin over three opponents, including Gov. Carl E. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey conceded defeat in his bid for a third term, and announced he would retire to private law practice in January.

Mr. Adkins resigned his job as Internal Revenue Collector for Arkansas last May to make the race.

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SPECIAL THIS WEEK 19¢ LB. Regularly 23¢
Cream Mint PATTIES
Dainty discs of fondant bon bon cream ... delicately flavored with wintergreen and peppermint.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 23¢ LB. Regularly 29¢
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Slabs of crunchy brittle ... dipped in Milk Chocolate ... then literally showered with freshly chopped Brazils.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 29¢ 12 OZS. Regularly 39¢
Milk Chocolate FAVORITES
We have taken all of your Milk Chocolate favorites ... and packed them in one assortment.
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 39¢ LB.
Home Made Style ASSORTMENT
Hand made ... these home made style candies ... chock full of freshly shelled nuts ... are "wonderful".
SPECIAL THIS WEEK 44¢ LB. Regularly 49¢
Milk Chocolate PARLAYS
Bars of honey nougat ... dipped in rich caramel ... rolled in chopped pecans then coated with milk chocolate.
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Every freshly shelled nut meat you can think about ... except peanuts ... all in one delightful assortment.
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SPECIAL 19¢ Regularly 23¢
Over 700 different kinds of candy... to suit every taste
FIVE STAR CANDY VALUES

Autonomy for Shanghai Advocated; U. S. and Japan to Share Control

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (AP)—An agreement has been reached dividing control of the British defense sector of Shanghai's International Settlement between American and Japanese forces, it was reported reliably today.

The future of the British sector following removal of British troops from Shanghai and North China was discussed by defense commanders in a four-hour meeting.

Official quarters refused to confirm or deny the reports of an agreement.

According to the reports, the British sector would be split up as follows:

The 4th U. S. Marines under Col. Dewitt Peck will take over the central district of the International Settlement, Shanghai's important downtown commercial and financial center.

The Japanese will take over West Hongkew, the area within the Settlement north of Soochow Creek, and also the extra settlement Western District, where dual control already existed through the presence of Japanese-dominated Chinese police.

The Japanese, according to these reports, undertook to be "lenient" in their treatment of the areas to come under their control.

Japanese officials had expressed the hope the United States might follow the British example and withdraw the marines stationed in Shanghai, while spokesmen for the Japanese-controlled Chinese Nanking Government have said they would not permit transfer of the British sector to U. S. troops.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet who arrived here yesterday by submarine from Tsingtao, did not attend today's conference of defense commanders but sent his Flag Lieutenant as observer. The Settlement's administration building, where the meeting was held, was heavily guarded.

Japan Bans Rice Crop Near China Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Following a technique learned in Manchuria, where the kaoliang plant towers like a giant cornstalk higher than a man's head, the Japanese military have forbidden the growing of rice and wheat along the Shanghai-Hangchow and the Nanking-Shanghai railways.

The reason for this order is that the occupying Army wants to give no shelter to Chinese guerrillas with an uncomfortable knack of worming their way forward and taking potshots from cover at passing locomotives and trains.

Farmers are not being compelled to let their arable land go to waste, however. They are allowed to grow cabbages and other vegetables which do not rise higher than a foot or so and cannot give effective concealment to a man lying down or crouching.

Batavia Prepares

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Aug. 15 (AP)—All women, children and men not needed to conduct operations have been withdrawn from potential "danger spots" in Batavia's rich oil fields, it was disclosed today, because of preparations to blow up wells, refineries and other works in case of attack.

With the crisis mounting in the troubled Asiatic situation, Batavia's Army chief of staff informed the Volksraad (Legislature) today that the Government will not hesitate to destroy harbor works, oil fields and stocks in an emergency.

Even if the fully strengthened local garrison should be unable to retard invading forces, it was said, preparations now have been completed to destroy the equipment by a new secret system within a few minutes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A plan for making Shanghai an autonomous city, first advanced privately in official circles at the time of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, is again under discussion here.

Under this scheme Shanghai would be a political-economic entity with international protection and control—the control, of course, including Chinese participation. In support of the scheme it is argued that it would insure that the city was permanently an oasis of peace and prosperity whatever might happen outside. Against it is the argument that Shanghai is under Chinese sovereignty and is supposed someday to be returned to fully Chinese control.

The scheme was pushed hard in 1937 but dropped when the National Government had to evacuate Nanking, only 185 miles away, under Japanese military pressure and retire successively to Hankow and Chungking, even farther up the Yangtze. Then it was recognized that nothing could be done with any effectual participation of the recognized Government of China until peace returned, and the plan was dropped.

Subject of Debate

When the recent revival occurred it might have come to nothing except that the plan got into the public press for the first time, thus provoking explosions in various quarters. Because it was first published by an American paper, the Japanese-controlled "puppet" Chinese news agency at Nanking vigorously criticized the United States in reply. The head of the Nanking regime's International Publicity Board — Tang Leang-li, former private secretary to the Nanking puppet chief, Wang Ching-wei, was spokesman for the opposition.

Mr. Tang called this "a monstrous and insulting plan," continuing that Japan has promised the Nanking regime "assistance in the recovery of the foreign concessions and settlements and in the abolition of all illegitimate foreign rights and interests."

"This most sinister scheme," Mr. Tang continued, "designed to break up and forever put China under foreign domination, is evidently the work of America; for France is not in position to think of such a plan while Great Britain is on record as being willing to retrocede her concessions and extraterritorial privileges, and the plan certainly runs counter to her declared present national policy vis-à-vis China.

Americans Blamed

"To Americans must go the discredit of this scheme, for America is trying to embarrass the Peace Movement (of Wang Ching-wei) in China, and hinder the rapproachement and economic cooperation between China and Japan."

Actually the United States has always manifested a desire to go at least as far as anyone else in expediting the abolition of extraterritoriality when the situation permits this to be done with safeguarding of foreign interests by means of the Chinese judicial system, and unlike Japan, Britain and France, it has no concessions to give back to China.

The autonomous city plan was not framed by any single nationality, it is understood, but was put together by a group employed by or in the Shanghai Municipal Council. Under this scheme the whole Shanghai area would be demilitarized, with a neutral belt independent of the Chinese judiciary, and a unified police force instead of separate International Settlement, French Concession and Chinese police, together with a special administration for harbor control. A Grand Council would head the affairs of the city and there would be five sub-districts, supervised by sub-councils.

It is believed that the Japanese formerly supported the scheme but now they favor the taking over of the foreign areas by "puppet" Chinese under their control.

Germans Grab Propaganda Sources

Press and radio are now in their hands in conquered areas, but tide is bound to turn.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—The propaganda loudspeaker follows the Nazi flag.

One of the first things that the Germans did upon their occupation of France was to take control of the press and radio. Berlin-approved dispatches and pictures, which have become available here, show that crowds of citizens in Paris are being subjected to the same loud-speaker propaganda technique that is already familiar in other countries which the Nazis have taken over.

The technique is not new. It was used when the Nazis obtained control of Thuringia their first stronghold within Germany itself. It happened throughout the entire Third Reich after Jan. 30, 1933. It has followed in all the countries which they have since annexed.

Edited by German

Belgium has been no exception. News has recently reached here that the Brussels newspaper Soir is now edited by a German officer and to 8,000,000 Belgians will now be served out only such propaganda as he thinks fit.

But that does not end the story. Human desire for free expression and for truth will be satisfied. The example of the World War will be repeated and pamphlets, broadsheets, leaflets, etc., will find their way from hand to hand once more. They will tell the Belgian people something of the truth from the outside world even though to participate in such work or even to possess a single leaflet will mean instant death for treason.

When rumor and propaganda ruled Belgium during its occupation by the Germans a quarter of a century ago, some daring and patriotic Belgians produced a flimsy little paper called La Libre Belgique.

Plenty of Precedent

It first appeared on Feb. 1, 1915, and with typical Gallic humor announced that its appearance would be "irregularly regular" and gave as its telephone number that of the German High Command in Brussels.

On Nov. 12, 1918, its 171st number appeared. During the period of publication it supplied news of the outside world and of the exploits of the Belgian army; ridiculed German administration, helped considerably to lighten the black out of the occupation.

Illicit, hunted, proscribed, this paper was produced and distributed not by professional spies but by teachers, priests, printers, etc. Bold ingenuity was the keynote of success. Copy was smuggled out of jail, printing presses removed under the very eyes of the German troops. Even after the secret police had arrested the whole of the staff and suppressed the paper, it reappeared a few days later on the desk of the infuriated German Commander in the capital. This daring work owed its success not only to the producers but also to the hundreds of distributors from among the common people who willingly took risks in the hope of future liberty.

Now Radio Plays Vital Part

Though little is heard of such work in the many countries at present dominated by the Third Reich from time to time one may gather reports of what is being done in Bohemia Moravia, Austria, Poland, and Norway.

The indication is often in the indirect form of an official announcement that certain individuals have been arrested or even shot for treasonable activities. Nowadays, the work is often done in a slightly different way.

Certain individuals listen to radio broadcasts from foreign stations and then hand on this information to trustworthy friends, particularly reports of speeches made in their own tongue over the British or French radio.

But whatever the means of conveying news and information among these temporarily subjected people may be, the theme is always the same, that of a free and now world in which they and their country will one day play their part.

International

Do They Believe All They Hear?

Parisians listen to radio blaring German propaganda in French and the Germans evidently are pleased because their censors passed this picture.

Britain Plans Offensive

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, the British War Secretary, promised solemnly last night that Britain will yet strike back at Germany and that when it does, the Nations defeated by Reichsführer Hitler will turn upon him.

In a radiocast, he asked: "When the time comes for us to strike, where will Hitler's 'fifth column' be? Where will he find friends in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria?

"Like ghosts arising from the dead, with their arms and their hands, the Nations that he has ravished for a season will turn upon him. Then we shall not be alone."

The real war for Britain, Mr. Eden said, will begin only "when we take the offensive and strike home at the enemy."

"That is the way wars are won and that is the way we mean to do," Mr. Eden promised.

"There must be no war weariness or peace weariness this time," he added. "There must be no third war in our time or in our children's time."

The War Secretary said the "second phase of the battle of Britain appears to be opening.

"Now one day soon it may be the turn of the Army at home.

"We make no boast but we feel confident."

Mr. Eden urged his listeners, whenever they open an atlas, not to open it at a map of Europe but at a map of the world.

"The map of Europe is misleading because it doesn't tell the whole truth," he said. "It merely tells a flattering tale to Germany. . . . All that can be seen of British power and British effort is comprised within two islands looking rather small and inconspicuous."

Belgian Royal Family Reunited

BRUSSELS, via Berlin, Aug. 15 (AP)—A prisoner of war in his own castle, King Leopold of Belgium has his children with him again—after weeks of separation amid war's tumult—but he still awaits the return of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen who fled to France during Germany's invasion of the Low Lands.

About 1,500,000 Belgians were wandering refugees in France when the armistice was signed. They have been returning only gradually to their homes.

Even before the conclusion of the battle of France, the King of the Belgians did what he could to speed repatriation of Belgian refugees. He asked the President of Switzerland June 13 to negotiate with French and German authorities for the return of Belgians across Swiss frontiers. Last month he won Red Cross co-operation.

The King's three minor children, Princess Charlotte, Crown Prince Baudouin, and Prince Albert were detained for a while in France—apparently against the wishes of their father, who had given instructions to send them to Portugal. German military authorities intervened to speed the children's home-coming recently.

Also with the King now are his mother, the Dowager Queen Elizabeth, and his brother, Prince Charles. They are living in Laeken Castle, near here, the usual residence of the royal family.

The Queen Mother Elizabeth has resumed her task of comforting incapacitated Belgian soldiers. She meets popular demonstrations of loyalty wherever she goes.

Evacuee Fund Receives $4,500

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The appeal by the Emergency Rescue Committee for funds to permit the evacuation from Europe, mainly France, of anti-totalitarian intellectual leaders now at the mercy of the Nazi and Fascist Armies, has been answered by contributions totaling $4,500, Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman, announced today.

The committee held a luncheon at the Ambassador Hotel yesterday in the interest of evacuating democratic refugees to the Western Hemisphere. Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, formerly Foreign Editor of L'Oeuvre of Paris; Count Carli Sforza, anti-Fascist Italian exile; Edmond Taylor, author of "The Strategy of Terror"; Elmer Davis, news commentator, and Princess Paul Sapieha, who escaped from Poland after that country fell to the Nazis, spoke.

"Today we ask that you achieve a gigantic victory over Hitler's tyranny by snatching from him the greatest apostles of freedom: those who shall become the great builders of the future world," Mme. Tabouis pleaded.

Dr. Kingdon told the meeting that $300 would bring one refugee to this country. He said arrangements had been made with several South American nations to receive refugees denied entrance to the United States because of quota restrictions.

Dr. Kingdon announced that Mr. Davis, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Dr. William Allan Neilson, Dr. Charles Seymour, Dr. George Shuster, Raymond Gram Swing, Dorothy Thompson, James H. Causey and Mildred Adams would serve on the National Committee of the Emergency Rescue Committee.

At the same time, Marshall Field, president of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of 215 Fourth Avenue, announced that the $1,500,000 sought in the metropolitan area here as part of the $5,000,000 national fund goal would only be a key fund which would open the door to resources worth several times as much.

"To care for the thousands of British children who are waiting to come to the United States," Mr. Field declared, "is far more than a $1,500,000 undertaking, of course. Support of these children in good homes would represent a contribution by warm-hearted Americans of several times that amount."

Scalise Jury Completed Except for Alternates

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—A jury was completed yesterday to try George Scalise, former President of the Building Service Employees International Union (American Federation of Labor) on charges of stealing $60,087 from the organization.

Defense and prosecution attorneys immediately began picking two alternates, after questioning 85 talesmen before General Sessions Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr.

Plenty in Those Days

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The Commercial Appeal carried this paragraph:

"For our defense: The City Council has authorized the Mayor to buy $500 worth of ammunition for our military companies for use in repelling any invasion dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens."

But the editors weren't unnecessarily worried over present day affairs. The item was a "filler," clipped from the Memphis Appeal of Feb. 21, 1861, and referred to the war between the States.

Minseito Group in Japan Bows to One-Party Plan

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Minseito, Japan's last and largest political party, dissolved itself voluntarily today so that its members might join the proposed single national party to be formed in the new totalitarian regime of Premier-Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

The Minseito generally had the support of the urban and industrial population, and backed the Government's Chinese policy.

All other parties had been previously liquidated. These included the powerful and strictly constitutional party, the Seiyukai, founded in 1900. The Minseito itself—meaning the Democratic party—though one of the great parties—had not been founded until 1927.

Another party to go has been the Social Mass Party, a left-wing combination of the older Social Democratic party and the National Labor-Farmer Mass Party. Around the greater parties were a number of smaller parties subjected to sharp rise and fall in their fortunes and membership according to the political trend of the day.

Puppets in Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15—The new Japanese Cabinet is having its initial difficulties over its Chinese policy. This is due to a number of reasons, including the continued inability to win any final military decision in China. Moreover there are continual quarrels between the Japanese factions and the Chinese "puppets" which they support.

Altogether things become less rather than more clear concerning what Japan is trying to do in China, and how it is to do it.

At Tsingtao, the Shantung port resort, Wang Keh-min, leader of the Peiping puppet government, sits in apparent disgruntled retirement. There are persistent reports that he is finished as head of the regime, which had to take a rather detached sort of back seat when Nanking moved into the limelight again.

It is Wang Keh-min who has been the outstanding figure of the Peiping regime under its various names, just as Wang Ching-wei dominates the Nanking scene. If he is permanently out it probably represents a triumph for Wang Ching-wei, but the question is whether Japan's program prospers by such conflicts among the few men of any ability that Japan has been able to lure into its service.

For many months it has been evident that among both Japanese and Chinese there was a tendency for rivalry as between these two cities, Peiping and Nanking. Peiping consented to the formation of a Nanking "reformed goernment" only on condition that there would be an equality of status, and when the Nanking situation prospered by formation of another and more eminent regime under Wang Ching-wei there was great loss of "face" at Peiping, coupled with a corresponding determination that Peiping would withdraw to a great extent and run its own affairs in its own fashion.

There has been no downright secession, but instead, a general understanding that North China and Manchukuo would work more closely than North and Central China. At the same time, Tokyo was trying to exercise greater authority in North China. This has had little effect at Tientsin, where the North China Japanese garrison continued its barrier restriction accompanied by extensive Chinese smuggling despite apparent disapproval in Tokyo, and where anti-British agitation, Japanese-instigated, has gone on despite cessation of it in Japan months ago.

The North China position seems by no means good from any point of view. Japanese military forces are not being maintained at such strength as to make effective forays against the Chinese guerrillas. Chinese Communist troops have been filtering back into the central plain of Hopei, while in Shansi the Japanese hold only the narrow central plain and the railway in spite of many well-advertised and expensive "mopping-up" operations earlier in the year.

Japanese in North China have adopted the German word "Blitzkrieg" and find it an attractive idea that there will be a sudden descent upon all Chinese forces of resistance, yet for three years past the Chinese have continued to manifest strong disinclination either to be trapped or to be exterminated. Many believe that the Japanese hold on North China is weaker than a year ago, while from Nanking there comes no effective lead on the part of Wang Ching-wei. In fact it remains doubtful whether he has been given any real power.

Japanese Rotary Being Reorganized

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Executive Board of the Rotary Club in Japan has decided to continue the organization's activities, Domei (Japanese news agency) reported in a roadcast today, although many local Rotary Clubs in this country and Manchuluo have been dissolved.

The organization will change its name and by-laws, Domei explained, eliminating "Rotary" from the name and foreigners from the membership.

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French Industry Placed Under Full Regulation

VICHY, France, Aug. 15 (AP)—The French Government stepped in to regulate working hours in private industry today as one of the major problems affecting rapid readjustment of France's social and economic life.

Departmental prefects were given authority to fix maximum working hours for each industry and profession in their territory in accordance with conditions in that particular region.

While a national wartime tax of 40 per cent of workers' overtime pay was removed, all overtime, which is not permitted to exceed 75 hours yearly, now will be paid at the same rate as ordinary hours.

Employees will be required to contribute an amount equal to 20 per cent of overtime pay to a workers' benefit fund.

A national maximum of 48 ordinary work hours a week, or nine a day, was fixed by a decree published in the Official Journal.

At the same time, the Government announced that it would go ahead at once with a nation-wide program of electrifying the railways and repairing war damages thus giving jobs to many thousands of unemployed. The Government also will make loans to private industry to get it back on its feet. Mixed committees of industrialists and Government experts are being formed to decide what loans shall be granted to supervise use of the funds.

It was announced that German authorities are studying a proposal for the release of war prisoners urgently needed in Nazi-occupied France for industrial and public service jobs. These prisoners would be given "leave from captivity" to return to their jobs, but technically still would be considered prisoners.

Film-Radio Purge

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 15 (AP) — The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois reported from Vichy today that the French Government plans to "purge" French motion pictures and the radio, which it is said to deem largely responsible for "depraving the French spirit."

The newspaper's political editorialist Jean Fageat wrote that Tino Rossi, a leading French screen star, "had more admirers than France's great patriots."

The Government was said to be planning to oust the men who became "dictators" of the French cinema. M. Fageat said that many film stars who fled from Paris as the French line cracked will not be permitted to return to the French screen.

As for the French radio, M. Fageat said that before the war it had "limited itself to besieging our ears with vulgarities" and that it was but little better, even in the midst of the war, until Marshal Pétain became Premier.

German 'Police Agent' Arrested in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 15 (AP) — Uruguayan police last night arested Karl Arnold, described by Argentine gendarmes as an agent of the German secret police, who fled from Argentina after the Minister of the Interior ordered him deported.

He was charged with violating immigration regulations and may be returned to Buenos Aires.

Herr Arnold presented himself at police headquarters on the advice of German Minister Otto Langmann.

Midshipmen End Training Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 14 (AP) —Three hundred midshipmen, members of the second class, debarked at the Naval Academy yesterday from 10 destroyers, ending a coastal training cruise that began July 13.

They joined 300 members of the class who had made a previous cruise and the entire 600 went on leave until Sept. 13, when the new academic year will begin.

The battleships Arkansas, Texas, and New York, with 1,075 members of the first and third classes of midshipmen aboard, are scheduled to arrive off the Academy at 6 a. m. today.

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From the Outposts of the Empire

Wide World

War Against Nazis Brings England's Forces Together

King George VI smiles his welcome as he shakes hands with one of the Indian native officers on a recent visit to a training camp of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in Derbyshire. The King was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth on the inspection trip. Picture passed by the British censor.

World Air Transport Defies War

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

World air transport—the aviation of peace—keeps itself in working order today despite the onslaughts of war which have changed routes, terminals and services. This was never more emphasized, perhaps, than in the current resumption of British trans-Atlantic air mail as the "Clare" inaugurated regular service.

Despite gaps in world air services—principally in the European combat zones—it is still possible to send passengers, letters and packages by air over most of the earth's surface. More often than not, mail and packages are the only things that are flown. In most cases the exchange of mails between belligerents and neutrals is being done at neutral ports, generally by neutral air services.

One of the most important exchange points for mails between neutrals and belligerents, between Europe and North America, is at Lisbon, Portugal. To the Portuguese capital go the thrice-weekly services of Pan American Airways, the American company. American neutrality regulations forbid any American vessel or plane from entering the European combat zone in Northern Europe. Lisbon is, therefore, virtually the only port open to American planes. If Spain should decide to join the Axis powers against Great Britain even Lisbon's status might be imperiled.

New Lisbon Line

For the present, however, Lisbon is open, and to it shortly will go the planes of another American trans-Atlantic air company, American Export Airlines, Inc. Although Export will make a stop at the Azores at first with its present equipment, a single flying boat, it expects to inaugurate a nonstop service between New York and Lisbon when its fleet of Vought-Sikorsky flying boats is delivered. Export also had an application in to fly the northern route to Eire, but this was dismissed without prejudice to the company on account of the United States neutrality rules.

Letters and parcels from North America to Europe take alternative routes when they reach Lisbon. Of destined for Great Britain they are flown by British Overseas Airways to London, a service that operates twice weekly.

Mail destined for the continent may be picked up by several air services. If destined for Spain, Linea Iberia, the Spanish air company, operates from Lisbon to Madrid and Barcelona, daily except Sunday, returning the same day.

Central Europe Routes

Central European mail is picked up by Ala Littoria, the Italian line, which operates a thrice weekly service from Lisbon to Rome in both directions. From Rome mail reaches Germany by Lufthansa and the conquered portions of Europe by whatever air services Germany has established.

Mail destined for North Africa is flown by Aero Portuguesa, the Portuguese company, to Tangier, a service that operates every Monday, returning on Wednesday. The Portuguese company is tied in with the operations of Air France and it is not known how many of the French routes it is now operating. Suffice that Air France formerly operated from Morocco to Algiers and also had the great trans-African service from Algiers down through French Equatorial Africa to the Belgian Congo and across to Mozambique, the Portuguese colony, and over to Madagascar, the French island colony.

Of the three great empire air services—the British, French, and Dutch—that operated from Europe to Africa, Asia and Australia, only the British and Dutch are today operating. None of their mileage in Europe, however, is now operated. According to most recent advices K. L. M., the Dutch line, is being operated from Lydda, Palestine, to Batavia, Java, on a weekly schedule.

Service to Thailand

The British service up until recently operated from Cairo, Egypt, but is now known definitely to be running from Karachi, India, to Burma and Thailand (Siam), a twice weekly service. At Bangkok the British route divides, one branch going to Udorn, Hanoi, and Fort Bayard to Hong Kong. The other route continues to Singapore, Batavia, and Darwin to Sydney, Australia. From Sydney the Australian and New Zealand Governments are co-operating in an air service to Auckland which makes a close connection with the recently established fortnightly American service of Pan American Airways from San Francisco by way of Los Angeles, Honolulu, Canton Island and Noumea, French New Caledonia, to Auckland.

At Hong Kong, the British service, of course, connects with the direct trans-Pacific service of Pan American by way of Manila, Guam, Wake and Midway Islands, to Honolulu and San Francisco.

Connections from Hong Kong to the interior of China exist in China National Airways, which Pan American formerly operated and controlled and which operates daily between Hong Kong, Kweilin and Chungking; twice weekly from Chungking to Kunming and Hanoi; and a once weekly service to Chungking, Kunming, Lashaio and Rangoon, Burma. Out of Chungking there is also a daily service to Chengtu and a twice weekly service to Luchow Suifi and Kiating.

South American Operations

In South America Pan American is virtually unopposed on the west coast where its subsidiary, Pan American-Grace Airways, operates daily from Barranquilla, Colombia, to Santiago, Chile, and across the Andes to Buenos Aires. On the east coast, however, Pan American now encounters the stiffest opposition from Lufthansa which comes from Spain down the coast of West Africa and leaps to Pernambuco, Brazil. Then the service follows the east coast to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, paralleling Pan American all the way, and thence across the Andes to Santiago.

The Italians operate a service from West Africa to Brazil but the frequency of the schedules is very uncertain.

The only other foreign nation's air service in South America is the West Indies service of K. L. M., the Dutch line. K. L. M. operates a service at least once a week between Maracaibo, Venezuela, to Paramaribo, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), and with greater frequency between Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Trinidad, British West Indies, and Barbados.

Both Colombia and Chile have had German-owned or operated air lines within their borders and, in the case of Colombia, the influence of the Germans is being rapidly eliminated.

Newfoundland Bases To Be Strengthened

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Aug. 15

Newfoundland's strategic land and sea airplane bases at Gander Lake and Botwood, guarded by Canadian troops since early in the war, will be strengthened soon by expenditures of nearly $1,000,000, the Air Ministry announced.

Chileans Question Franco's Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Additional Spanish interest in Latin American affairs, and an editorial campaign from Madrid to discredit North American influence in this sphere, have been examined here in connection with the charge that General Franco is adopting an imperialist attitude toward the former colonies of the New World.

At first it was thought Madrid was merely echoing the words of Rome, but the Franco attitude, as reflected in his controlled newspapers, is now seen to be too self-centered for this. El Caudillo is believed to seek the closest co-operation between "the Spains of America and the Great Spain of Europe." This is a quotation from the Madrid newspaper El Pueblo which has been much played upon here.

"Imperialism" Degrees

Manuel Vega, a Santiago writer, states that General Franco has an imperialist outlook on Latin America but thinks this should be qualified as "spiritual imperialism." Agustin Edwards, newspaper publisher, agrees, and cites a declaration by Feneral Franco to the French critic, Henri Massis, in confirmation.

Some confusion has been caused as to the range of this "imperialism," however, by the violent manner in which Nationalist Spain broke off its diplomatic relations with Chile. If it had not been for this incident few Chileans probably would have paid much attention to the allegations. Spanish Nationalists themselves appear already to regret what has happened and to be seeking opportunities to renew contacts.

Some See Serious Trend

Señor Edwards thinks that Spain does not look for anything more than cultural co-operation and agrees there are factors working in its favor, "because nothing or nobody can avoid this, for it is impossible to pass a sponge over our common origin and three centuries of history." The most that can be said, he thinks, is that Spain, as the Mother Country, believes itself entitled by reason of "blood, tongue and religion," to assume the initiative and conserve the directive control of spiritual and cultural associations with and possibly within the New World.

There are some in Chile who would go farther than this, considering that "spiritual imperialism" does not entirely explain the disparaging Spanish references to the United States, before and since the Havana Conference. El Mercurio, owned by Señor Edwards, took a more serious view in an editorial on the subject. It declared that Spain would fail to drive a wedge between the Saxon and Latin peoples in America.

The same newspaper warned General Franco that the American nations, whose material and spiritual association had been re-emphasized at Havana, are now of an age to preclude the reconstruction of the Empire, as included in the Nationalist program, on a basis of tutelage.

This kind of empire, it said, "will be impossible while democratic governments exist in America—governments so different from the authoritarian system in Spain, where there is neither liberty of the citizen or liberty of expression.

"Obviously, for a government like that in Spain, which emerged from one of the most sanguine revolutions in history, established a totalitarian dictatorship and denies every principle of individual liberty . . . the free expression of a citizenry, without previous censorship, must be highly unpleasant."

Philippines' Loss Brought Up in Spain

By the Associated Press

BERLIN (via Radio)

A Madrid dispatch radiocast by the German radio said the anniversary of Spain's loss of the Philippines to the United States was taken by the newspaper Alcazar as an occasion to renew Spain's claim to these islands, declared to be "more Spanish than ever."

It was on Aug. 13, 1898, that Manila was surrendered to Admiral Dewey.

'Dominionship Not Inferior'

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, in another bid for India's wholehearted war aid, told the House of Commons yesterday that an "efficient" All-Indian Congress would do well to welcome the offer of eventual Dominion status.

"Dominionship is not an inferior status," he said. "We in the British Commonwealth enjoy security, prosperity, and friendship which is the result of free and equal association."

Indian Nationalists have demanded prior recognition of their independence as a price for wartime collaboration.

"Many independent nations," Mr. Amery said, "are not free to live their lives as they will. They are overrun or dismembered by more powerful neighbors."

Earlier Lord Strabolgi, Labor Peer, urged in the House of Lords that Mr. Amery should "go quickly to the Indians with wide powers to get some agreement."

"If India's man power could be mobilized," he said, "we need have no fear of threats to the Straits Settlements and Burma, and in certain circumstances, great help could be sent to Indo-China.

"Armed India could drive the Italians out of the whole of Africa."

Dais for Duchess To Be Special Honor at Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 15 (AP) —The Duchess of Windsor will be given an honor never before accorded the wife of a Bahaman Governor when the Duke takes the oath of office here amid traditional ceremonies.

She will be seated on a dais, one step above floor level. At former inaugurations the Governor's lady has occupied a seat along with officials of the colony.

The dais on which the Governor's throne is placed is two steps high, beneath a canopy upon which rests a golden crown.

As a special mark of distinction, colonial officials have erected a dais half way between the general floor level and the throne level. It is covered with heavy red cloth and bears a heavy chair upholstered in red leather. The small platform is for the Duchess alone.

Nassau took on a gala appearance today in anticipation of the arrival of the Duke and his American-born wife.

The Most Rev. John Dauglish, Lord Bishop of Nassau, canceled plans to spend a week in Baltimore, Md., after a vacation trip to Boston, and hastened homeward in the hope of reaching Nassau in time for the induction.

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Control of Mexican Congress Takes Political Lead There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first problem to be settled in Mexico's agitated political affairs is the struggle for control of the next Congress now taking place between the Left and Right wing blocks within the Mexican Revolutionary Party (P. R. M.). This supersedes even the ultimate issue between the Administration's candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho and his opponent, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, both of whom are claiming the presidency for the next six-year term.

The inner party clash within the P. R. M. is just as strong as the conflict between the two parties and represents the inevitable showdown between radicals and conservatives which was bound to take place here, considering the wide gap in ideology and program which exists between the two groups.

Leaders of the Right wing in the Party are Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of the candidate, Emilio Portes Gil, former President of Mexico, and Gen. Rodrigo Quevedo, right-hand man of the candidate. No more formidable group of political manipulators could be imagined than this clique and their records and programs all point to a swift and uncompromising turn to conservatism from the liberal Cardenas program.

The Left Wing group within the Party is led by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) and Gen. Heriberto Jara, official Party chief. The latest declarations of President Cardenas indicate that he, too, is personally allied with this group. Since he will be head of the Government until Dec. 1, he still retains great political power and his affiliation with the Left Wing group is understood to be in defense of his socialistic program.

General Avila Camacho, the candidate, is both by temperament and program completely identified with the Rightist bloc. His position as the nominee of the radical C. T. M. has been false from the start, since he in no way represents Labor's program, and he now makes no effort to disguise his plans to implant a new and more conservative Labor leadership when he takes office. He is even now at work upon a new Six-Year-Plan of a conservative nature which will completely refute the Second Six-Year Plan drawn up for him a year ago by the P. R. M.

The struggle between these two factions for control of the Congress will begin on Aug. 15 when the newly "elected" Deputies and Senators meet in the Capitol to present their credentials. The Electoral Commission of the present Congress must pass upon these credentials in order for the Congressmen-elect to be seated. It is in this revision of credentials that the political machine will have its power to accept or reject the candidate for the seat.

The flat prediction that not a single Left Wing Congressman would be seated was made by a spokesman for the Rightist bloc this week. Queried about the credentials for Alejandro Carrillo, presumptive deputy from the Federal District who is expected to lead the radical bloc in the new Congress, the spokesman declared emphatically—"The chances are nine to one that he will never be accepted."

Intellectual leaders of the Leftist forces are fully aware of what is taking place and frankly express alarm for the fate of their bloc. "The real enemy to be faced is not General Almazan but the Portes Gil-Avila Camacho reactionaries who will destroy the entire Cardenas program," they agree.

This sharp division within the P. R. M. ranks provides an excellent opportunity for the Almazan Party to sit on the side lines and watch while the struggle goes on. The Almazanistas appear to maintain a united front with which they can oppose the winning faction in the administration machine after it has been exhausted by the internecine struggle.

Army Posters Show Determined 'Sam'

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—A brawny-armed, sleeves-rolled-up Uncle Sam soon will carry his Army recruiting appeal throughout the Nation on 11,300 truck-posters, L. O. Head, president of the Railway Express Agency, has announced.

The posters first appeared yesterday on 120 trucks of the company.

Maj. Thomas B. Woodburn, in charge of the Army's national recruiting publicity, designed the poster which depicts a determined Uncle Sam with his hat off, long, white hair flowing in the breeze, and rolled-up sleeves revealing muscular arms.

Large block letters carry the appeal: "Defend your country. Enlist now. U. S. Army."

Steps in Army Recruiting Drive

Army to Enter Rural Field For Recruits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Army is using more than posters in its drive to enlist an additional 50,000 men as soon as possible.

For the first time in its history, it will send truck and trailer units to small towns where the populations are not large enough to justify maintenance of permanent recruiting offices. First deliveries are just being made on an order for 27 of these units, and officials hope that most of them will be ready by the time the county fair season is in full swing in September.

The technique of the units will vary with the talents of the officer in command. But generally speaking there will be music to attract a crowd. And then through loud speakers the officer will talk about the service and about America.

Crowds have thronged the first unit, now seeing duty in Florida. Others are to be sent immediately to the New York and San Francisco fairs; then still others will be distributed to all the nine Corps Areas.

Already, the recruiting service is using many different forms of publicity. Newspapers and radio stations are credited with admirable co-operation in disseminating appeals for enlistments. Posters have been employed liberally, and of late recruiting stickers and bumper placards have made their appearance on automobiles.

To keep the campaign rolling, the Army plans to place a contract later this week with a national advertising agency for a five-month advertising program to cost $50,000 a month.

Wide World; Harris & Ewing

Loudspeakers and Posters Tell Aims

The first of 27 mobile recruiting units is pictured above. They are being manufactured at Bradenton, Fla., on order of the War Department. The lower picture shows Corp. Philip D. Fario in the "middle of his work" as he prepares the posters for display at Washington, D. C.

Moses Doesn't Intend Fair Site Shall Become N. Y. 'Eyesore'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Officials of the New York World's Fair have before them today demands by Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, that the exhibitors must evacuate the site of Flushing Meadow Park on schedule in order to prevent the 1,255-acre area from becoming an "eyesore" and detriment to the community."

Mr. Moses' demands were contained in a report addressed to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday on the eve of a hearing by the City Planning Commission on plans for converting the exposition grounds into a modern recreation development. He indicated that work must be begun on razing of the buildings on Oct. 28, the day after the close of the fair. Plans call for surrender of the boat basin and parking area within 60 days, the amusement area and other ground bordering Fountain Lake within 105 days and the main exhibit area within 120 days.

"The Worlds Fair made it possible to reclaim permanently this entire section of Queens with the development of a great park as the primary objective," Mr. Moses said. "Unless this work is started promptly, the entire area will be an eyesore and a shambles and because of the impossibility of policing and maintaining it in an undeveloped state, would become a serious detriment to residential development along its margins.

"Our plans are ready; the final development plan, revised after careful study of the Fair layout, to take as much advantage as possible of its worth-while features."

Execution Draws Mission Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINGKIANG, Northeastern Hunan—The British Methodist Mission of this city has protested the circumstances surrounding the execution of an alleged Communist to the provincial authorities. The victim was dragged forcibly from the mission compound and shot outside. He was a member of the Methodist church.

The British missionaries claim the local authorities had no right to remove persons from mission property.

The execution in question is only one of a long series of Communist executions in this area. Pingkiang was a sphere of Communist influence during the revolution of 1925-27 and even during the years of civil war. The victims of the current executions are the remnants of that influence—old-time Reds.

Whether the executions represent a fear of a new Communist-peasant uprising or are part of a campaign to suppress the Communists is not yet clear.

Italy Thrusts at Britain

Continued from Page 1

with the Island of Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands.

The Italians may even demand that Greece instead turn over the naval and aerial bases to them.

Italy's move at this particular time is prompted to a large extent by renewed concern over Turkish military activity.

Sufficiently remote from Germany to escape general fear of German arms which wrecked other Balkan States, Turkey has hitherto been chiefly restrained from entering the war by Russia. With Russia standing at their rear, the Turks could only enter the present conflict provided they had assurances that the Soviets would not object.

Italian circles strongly suspect Russia whose entire policy is directed to extending and prolonging the conflict and of giving Turkey indirect encouragement.

Axis Quarters Concerned

Axis quarters whenever they remove the rosy mask of official optimism show increasing alarm over Soviet and British intrigue. Some of them go so far as to suggest that perhaps Sir Stafford Cripps in his capacity as British Ambassador to Moscow has not been altogether unsuccessful.

One thing is evident—both Britain and Russia for different reasons are interested in promoting chaos and discord in Germany's Balkan rear and throughout German-dominated Europe.

Prominent figures in Britain regard this as quickest way of overcoming Herr Hitler. Russia regards it as the best way of spreading Bolshevism. And both purposes could, indeed, be served.

The manner in which Russia seeks to fan the flames of dissension in the Balkans is illustrated by its policy on the Dobrujan question. Now that Rumania and Bulgaria are on the verge of a final settlement, the Soviet press issues an editorial blast enthusiastically championing Bulgaria and violently attacking Rumania, claiming for the Bulgarians not merely the two southern districts of Dobruja, which is all the Bulgarians have demanded, but the entire Dobruja within the arc of the Danube delta.

Every Issue Exploited

In their tireless propaganda the Soviets are exploiting every sore Balkan issue from the Macedonian question in the south to the Transylvanian in the north, invariably calling for autonomy of the disputed region under Soviet influence. In Transylvania a Communist manifesto is now being circulated voicing demand for Transylvanian autonomy.

Meanwhile Soviet military preparations along the new Soviet-Rumanian frontier continue. Recent equipment brought to this region includes material for construction of 12 pontoon bridges at various points along the Pruth and Danube rivers. Russian forces in Bessarabia, according to the data of foreign military observers in Bucharest, now total 10 infantry divisions and five mechanized divisions .While these forces may not attack soon they are held in readiness for any possibility, depending on the international situation.

Secret Bulletin Found

The reverse side of Soviet-German relations is illustrated by following extracts from a Soviet document which fell into the hands of Rumanian authorities during the evacuation of Bessarabia. The document is entitled "Secret Service Bulletin Number 17" covering period from June 20 to 30, 1940.

Here are the relevant extracts:

1. Information reaching the Fifth Bureau of the Red Army discloses a strengthening of German troops and is observed in East Prussia along the Lithuanian border. On June 17 to 18 troops were transferred by road and rail to border mainly in district of Tilsit and Klaipeda [Memel].

[There follows the enumeration of divisions of mechanized units and air force units.]

2. According to reliable sources a Ukraine national youth organization has been formed and reportedly already has a membership of 2,000. This organization is intended for activity along Eastern front in the event of war with the U. S. S. R.

3. German authorities are offering encouragement to members of UNO, the Ukrainian national organization. Members are offered special opportunity for employment together with free lodgings and board. Members of the UNO arriving from Germany and occupied Poland may obtain all types of merchandise from the shops without cards merely by showing their UNO badges.

4. According to Soviet agents, Ukrainian youths wishing to enter the German Army are being registered. The age limit is from 20 to 25 years.

5. According to information in Warsaw there exists the so-called RNC, the Russian National Committee, formed with German assistance. The RNC includes Russians living on former Polish territory and Russian White Guard emigrants.

Dummy Organizations

Through various dummy organizations the RNC carries on anti-Soviet activity and espionage against the U. S. S. R. especially in the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and among armed forces of the U. S. S. R. in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

The meeting center of the RNC is in Berlin and headed by the former Russian General Oiskuvsky who commanded an army corps under the Ukrainian Hetman Skoropansky. The leader of the RNC in Warsaw is named as Voitsekhovsky and his first assistant is one Dombrovsky.

6. The conclusion of the report charges reinforcement by Germany of units in a strip along the Lithuanian border. This is said to evidently be the result of German alarm in this region in connection of entry of Soviet forces into Lithuania. Mustering of anti-Soviet Ukrainian nationalist organizations is receiving direct support from German authorities.

The report is signed by an assistant chief of the Intelligence Department, Colonel Safronoff.

Greece Asks Aid

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Rome Radio broadcast a report from Moscow today that the Greek Minister to Russia had appealed to Premier-Foreign Commissar V. A. Molotoff for Russian intercession at Sofia in Greece's crisis with Italy.

The Minister was said to have asked that Russian influence be used to prevent the Bulgarian Government from exploiting the present Greek-Italian tension to press claims for the cession by Greece of part of Thrace and an outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Russia is the traditional protector of Bulgaria and its influence at Sofia is strong.

Aid for Britain By U. S. Backed By Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — United States policy toward Great Britain received the scrutiny of Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President and Provost of the University of California, in an address before the Commonwealth Club here.

Declaring that the "British are today the last line of defense for democracy in all Western Europe," and that on the British rest "all our hopes for decades, perhaps for centuries," Dr. Deutsch asked, "and we give them what? Our sympathy!" Going on, he said:

"No; it is worse even than sympathy. We give them airplanes and munitions, provided they 'pay on the barrel-head,' and send their own ships and risk their own seamen to get them. When British are standing with their backs to the wall, ready to withstand the most dreadful attack that has ever been devised by human (or better, inhuman) intelligence, we tell them what a fine thing they are doing and assure them we'll let them have all the supplies we can spare if they have the cash to pay for them, the ships to send, and the seamen to man them. We ourselves do not risk a ship or a seaman—or even a dollar."

Attacking United States isolationists, Dr. Deutsch asked if they really believed in the Monroe Doctrine. "Would they be willing to send warships to fight the German or Italian fleet, say off Uruguay? Would they be willing to send our boys to fight in Brazil? No doctrine is worth a straw in the present world unless you are prepared to put force behind it—and yet more force, and more force."

Dr. Deutsch advocated that the United States send "every ounce of aid to Great Britain," planes, guns, ships, food; repeal "at once all laws which refuse us the right of furnishing credit to a sister democracy," revise neutrality legislation "to allow us to extend credit and to ship goods in our own vessels," send our ships and our convoys to bring out of Great Britain children, mothers, and the aged.

In addition to such help for Britain, Dr. Deutsch would make it possible for Americans to volunteer in the British Army or other armies fighting with them. He also favored taking over the guardianship or trusteeship of French and Netherlands territories in the Western Hemisphere in conjunction with other American States. His final act to halt aggressors would be to block all war materials to them from the United States or from other countries still nominally neutral. He was applauded when he cried:

"These are no days for pacifism. A peace other than the peace of tyranny, can only be attained by the downfall of the totalitarian powers."

Insisting that the United States today holds the power and the responsibility to help preserve the world for Christian civilization, Dr. Deutsch asked, "If the strong shall not aid the weak, what can the weak do but yield—and suffer? Can we live comfortably and happily while we see the decent, honorable people of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, who sought to live peaceful lives and solve their own problems in a generous, kindly way, made veritable slaves of the German State?"

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Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Swimming Lessons Boost Toronto Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Hundreds of boys and girls in the city and township are receiving first swimming lessons, or advanced instruction, as the case may be, at the many tanks in colleges and schools. The directors also give instruction in resuscitation methods. These classes have been carried on now for many years, with the result that summer mishaps have been on the decrease.

Underprivileged children also are given lessons at the Island Swimming Club as part of the day-outing plans for children who are unable to get away from the city in any other way. Well-equipped playgrounds are maintained for the children, with qualified instructors in charge, and here the boys and girls engage in organized sport, games, sewing, and other forms of entertainment.

Historical Pageant Marks Southampton Tercentenary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15—As part of tercentenary celebrations, Southampton, fashionable summer resort, enacted in pageant form today various scenes in the town's history since 1640, when 20 Puritan families from Lynn, Mass., landed here to make the first English settlement in New York State. The first of two performances of the pageant was given yesterday.

A cast of more than 500 persons took part in the pageant, entitled, "Founded for Freedom," which was viewed by 3,000 summer residents and townsfolk. It was presented on the sheep pasture of the Stanley Howard farm on North Sea Harbor, where the original landing took place.

The first episode depicted the arrival of the settlers and their purchase of Southampton from the Shinnecock Indians, survivors of the tribe playing the parts of their ancestors in the pageant. The purchase price was 16 coats and the promise of corn from the second harvest. Other episodes showed a town meeting at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, a whaling rally and the arrival of Acadians, Polish, Irish, and other immigrants in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Abigail Fithian Halsey of Southampton, a descendant of Puritans who founded the town, wrote the pageant, which was directed by Francis Hartman Markoe. Henry H. Fordham was Musical Director.

Union Aims at Boston Symphony While Settling Guild Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The jurisdictional dispute between the American Federation of Musicians and the American Guild of Musical Artists over the status of Jascha Heifetz, Efrem Zimbalist and José Iturbi, instrumentalists, has a good chance of peaceful solution within a week, James C. Petrillo, Federation head, and Lawrence Tibbett, President of the Guild, announce after holding conferences.

Pending complete settlement, Mr. Petrillo's efforts to bar the instrumentalists from making records, playing with members of his union or performing on the radio after Labor Day stand, it was said. At the same time, Mr. Petrillo announced that he would continue his attempts to bring the Boston Symphony Orchestra into his organization. He indicated that an agreement with Mr. Tibbett's union might include the demand that the instrumentalists involved in the dispute be banned from performing with the Boston Symphony.

The Federation, Mr. Petrillo declared, would not interfere with the Boston Symphony's scheduled concerts at Carnegie Hall and the Brooklyn Academy of Music this winter, because, he explained, these halls hold contracts with the Orchestra that the union cannot ask the managements to violate.

Fired Under Hatch Law Ruling Says Rehiring Is O. K.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—R. N. Elliott, the Acting Comptroller General, said in a formal opinion today that while the Hatch politics law required the dismissal of federal employees for various political activities it "apparently would not prohibit" the re-employment of those discharged in other positions.

In an opinion asked by the WPA, Mr. Elliott said that after the act provides for dismissal it prohibits rehiring of the person dismissed in "such office."

Thus, the Acting Comptroller General wrote, the law "apparently would not prohibit his (a dismissed person's) employment in some other position or office."

The WPA sought an opinion in connection with the case of Charles B. Coakley of Easton, Pa., described as having been dismissed from a WPA supervisory job because he ran for public office in the recent Pennsylvania primaries. Mr. Elliott said Mr. Coakley could be given work by the WPA again provided his job was different from that from which he had been dismissed.

Canadian Airman Back From Polar Expedition

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 15 (AP)—Pilot Alf Caywood returned yesterday from Minto Inlet on the Arctic Ocean, 1,755 miles northeast of Edmonton or about 150 miles northwest of the magnetic pole.

Mr. Caywood had three passengers on the 10-day expedition, Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Washburn, young geologists of Yale University, and C. W. Godefroy, St. Louis cosmetics manufacturer.

On the return trip the Washburns stopped at Coppermine. They will make their way from there to Cambridge Bay, then return by way of the Mackenzie River Valley to Edmonton.

To Fingerprint Night Club Workers

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Moving to stamp out racketeering in New York's night life, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has ordered the fingerprinting and issuance of identification cards to all permanent employees of night clubs, including entertainers and musicians. Covered by the order also are owners.

Opposition to the edict was voiced by the American Guild of Variety Artists. A spokesman, Phil Irving, said the Guild "is unalterably opposed to these regulations and will fight them to the utmost." About 1,200 resorts are covered by the new regulations.

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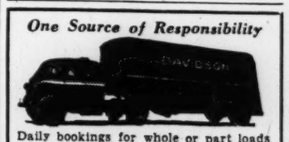
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Partnership With St. Valentine

A Tale of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1830

By Ethel Parton

Part Two

Quickly and cleverly Mrs. Datcham cut out the red-painted hearts, trimming away all the over-run lines and smeary spots. Then she took a fresh sheet of white paper, and cut the margins into a design of scallops, with a pattern of snipped crescents and punched holes running along inside of it. Then with a few dabs of paste placed neatly in the middle, she stuck on the pair of hearts, bound in their blue love-knot, and there was a valentine complete—except for a sentiment, message or verse that could be written in later. Horace thanked her with real enthusiasm, and presently she was busy doing the same service for Hilary.

His valentine was even more successful, since his own work had been neater. The yellow arrow was perhaps a size or two too large, but it pierced the pair of hearts boldly and truly. He had a verse all ready for it, too, remembered from one of Charlotte's valentines. It was short and pat; that was why he had chosen the hearts:

Let Cupid's dart
Pin heart to heart.

He began printing it at once, and Hoddy watched him, rather solemnly, pondering where he could find a verse for Livvy's valentine. Then he remembered Flave Powlett. Flave wrote whole poems to young ladies, and was a very good-natured person, whom Hoddy felt he knew quite well, through having turned a penny now and then in doing errands for his elder brother, the lawyer, and as chore-boy for Mrs. Dalloway, the cousin who kept house for both. Once or twice, while Horace was chopping kindling wood or polishing brasses, Flave, bursting with a new poem which nobody could stop to listen to, had paced up and down and recited it to him as he worked, with fine oratorical effect and many gestures. Horace felt that Flave was a friendly person, who would surely oblige him with a few lines for a valentine if he were asked. And they would be brand-new and written on purpose, which was more than Lauretta's verse would be!

Appeal to Flave

He had promised Aunt Willy to take a glass of her black-currant jelly to Mrs. Dalloway, and to get it there before supper. If Flave was at home, as he was likely to be at that hour, there would be a perfect opportunity. There wouldn't be anybody else about to be in the way. Mrs. Dalloway would be in her room; Kizzy Peake, the twelve-year-old Female Orphan who had been recently placed with her by the Directresses as domestic helper, would be in the kitchen busy about supper. Mr. Theophilus Powlett, Flave's much older and formidably learned brother, was still away on a long sea-voyage.

Horace found things just as he had expected. When he arrived, Kizzy opened the door for him, and at once said, Would he please wait in the parlor while she took the jelly upstairs? Mrs. Dalloway might want to send a message. In the parlor, while Mrs. Dalloway was composing a genteel note of thanks, he found Flave Powlett. He had to put his question quickly, without giving himself time to feel shy or hesitate about asking a favor. There was no need to. Flave pulled off a pair of very elegant gloves, shoved back a tall-crowned, curly-brimmed hat and inquired good-naturedly, "Who's the lady, Horace? You can't expect a man to feel properly inspired if he doesn't know the lady's name."

"Her name's Livvy," said Horace, a little unwillingly. He would rather not have told her name.

"Livvy," repeated Flave. "Livvy-Livvy-Livvy-Livvy-Livvy - divvy! You might ask her to 'divvy' her heart with you, I suppose; but that's slang, and besides you don't want it divided, you want the whole of it. That won't do. Livvy-Olivia—Olivia, Olivia, Olivia—Olivia, Bolivia! That's better—a perfect rhyme, and also a euphonious word. Have you ever considered eloping to Bolivia, Horace? No? What a pity! Better consider it now. Do elope to Bolivia with Olivia, Horace. Please!"

Horace smiled widely, and shook his head, thinking to himself that he hadn't often seen Flave in such a merry mood. Perhaps it was because of the elegant new clothes he had on. They were very becoming Horace told him that Olivia-Bolivia wouldn't do, but almost anything else would do that he chose to write. Just a short line or two, to go with hearts and a love-knot.

A Real Poet

"Very well," said Flave with a sigh, "but it's a marvelous poetic opportunity missed." He picked up a quill pen from the table and tapped the tip against his lips. Horace watched him respectfully.

It was generally agreed that Flave Powlett could write poetry "as easy as turning over your hand," but people did not agree at all in the way they felt about his doing it. Some, like Aunt Willy, saved every poem he wrote, stuck them in scrap books, and declared he was a Genius, whose native town would some day be proud of him. But Aunt Aurelia did not call him a Genius; what she called him was a young poetizing popinjay. She said he needed hard, steady work and having his nose held to the grindstone. She said it was unfortunate his brother Theophilus wasn't at home to see to it, and if he didn't get back pretty soon it was a downright certainty the boy would be in sad need of a strong hand over him. As for his poetry—poof! Jingling drivel! (Aunt Aurelia disliked poetry. and rarely read any except "Paradise Lost" and Young's "Night Thoughts," which were edifying classics and part of the education of properly brought-up young females.)

Horace never had joined in such discussions, of course, but inwardly he agreed with Aunt Willy, and all the more when Flave, without even having to dip his quill a second time, wrote straight off, just as easily as if it were prose:

True love will thus our hearts
entwine
If you will be my valentine.

He waved the paper till it was dry and handed it to Horace. Then, the merry mood passing, he sighed deeply, pulled on his elegant gloves and went out, humming softly to a melancholy air the popular song, "Art thou happy, Lovely Lady?"

That night, as soon as he had had his supper, Horace stepped out to the shed and found a good-sized wooden box, which he carried over to the Datcham house and set up on end below one of the dining room windows. It wasn't likely it would be noticed before the next day, for that window was built in a jog in the wall, round a corner. It was covered with a network of woodbine, close to the glass, and further shielded by the thick, bare branches of an old lilac a little beyond.

Horace intended that Livvy should get her valentine at breakfast time, and he wanted to see her get it. That should not be hard to manage. He would stick it in the crack of the front door, crash the big knocker once, as loud as he could, dart around the corner before the door could be opened, and stand on the box. Nobody at the table really faced that window, and with all those branches, and he being ready to duck at any moment, it wasn't likely anybody would see him. He'd be late for his own breakfast, and Aunt Aurelia would scold, but it would be worth it. Wouldn't Livvy be surprised?

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Photograph through courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio

The Cow, a Pastel Drawing by Constant Troyon

Flower Heroines Under the Snow

Imagine the tenderest and most delicate wild flower you have ever seen. Call it a Spring Anemone (or Anemone Vernalis if you are feeling bookish)—its pale lavender shades, its golden heart, and a filmy fuzz growing on petal and stem giving blossom and plant a veiled mysterious beauty.

Then picture a high Alpine meadow, deep in snow. It is spring. The sun is working hard to get rid of his winter guest who has already overstayed his time. Mountain brooks are swelling with the melting snow, cataracts are roaring more loudly every day down the rocky slopes as the sun's work of speeding the parting guest proceeds. And still there is snow on the meadows—lots of it.

Snow is a grim element up in the Swiss mountains. But when spring comes and the earth things begin to move, snow loses its menace. Under the white blanket, which grows thinner and thinner every day, things are pushing up, sprouting, blossoming.

The anemone vernalis is one of the first to emerge. What if those delicate silken petals do unfurl and jam themselves against the stubborn snow blanket above them—they are none the worse for it. A whole patch of them rushes up, shakes out its leaves, its fuzz and its dainty flowers, and crouches there under the snow waiting for the day—it can't be long now—when the sun will release them all into his golden light.

Then suddenly—overnight, it seems—a softer breeze blows up from the south, and the snow is all gone from the Alpine meadow. With no transition at all, patches of snow give way to patches of anemone vernalis, the sturdy, dainty spring flower of the Alps—and the miracle of the Alpine season of blossoms begins.

One can almost hear the cry of the crocuses, those impatient pals of the Spring anemone, as they too break loose from their hidden bulbs and push their tender slender green spikes up under the snow. How do they know that Spring is here? By what kind of a flower calendar can they possibly be aware that the winter months have rolled by and that Spring has come and is waiting to be decked with flowers? The snow still lies thick upon them There is mystery here, unfathomable.

But they do know it. Brown frozen grasses begin to grow fresh and green under the snow. Crowds of crocuses push up among them. At first they are as slender as the grasses themselves, but they grow sturdier every day until. in their impatience, they push up their folded flowers too, hoping for the sun—for the light and the glimpse of the blue Alpine sky which is their birthright.

One day there are voices, an English voice,—a lady's—and a man's voice — the voice of the Swiss guide!

"But tell me," says the lady, "where are all the Swiss flowers that I hear so much about?"

"Here they are, Madam," says the voice of the guide. A strong, gentle hand sweeps the snow away from the earth at their feet, and behold! there they all stand, the mountain crocuses, like little stiff soldiers of Spring, on duty, crisp, erect, unaware of the incongruity of blooming under the snow, eager only to be ready when the time does come for them to join the Spring parade.

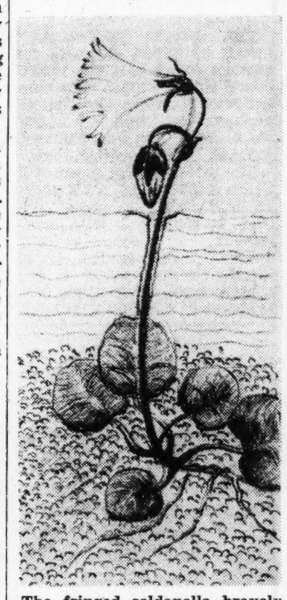
But the fringed soldanella is the real heroine of the Spring Alpine flowers. Her roots lie where snow and ice are stubbornly deaf to the voice of Spring, and blind to the blandishments of the strengthening sun. But at the mysterious signal which means "Wake up!" to growing things, the soldanella begins to yawn and stretch.

Her thick leather-like leaves had all been laid down flat the previous Fall, awaiting their burden of snow. The plumpness of the leaves was due to the presence of the chemical elements, which the soldanella stores up for winter use as the bear stores up fat. The slightest trickle of melting snow releases these elements and wakes the plant. Sap starts to run through the roots and raises green points out of the earth.

More and more swiftly runs the soldanella's sap, and higher and higher grow the green points. With utter nonchalance, and as if the ice above it were clear air, the plant now begins to tunnel up towards the sun. It would seem as if the rushing of the sap produced a sort of a combustion that, in turn, produced heat which melts away the ice as the flower stalks grow. And now a bud appears on each of these long stems. The melted-away place grows larger as the bud expands into a flower, each flower burrowing its own tunnel through ice and snow, up and up and up, until all have emerged into the air and shaken out their pink, or lavender, or blue fringes.

What do you think of the way the anemone, the crocus and the soldanella face and cope with the rigors of an Alpine winter, and then quietly go on with their business of beautifying the Alpine meadows? Heroines, I call them, heroines, with a courage and confidence and achievement that make our own false fears and timidity look highly ridiculous in contrast!

Ethel Hugli-Camp



The fringed soldanella bravely burrows through ice and snow to bloom

The fringed soldanella blooms plentifully when the rigors of winter are over

Drawn by Alice Moore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The crocuses join the spring parade

Peg That Kite!

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

A conundrum: What means of scientific research, mechanical tool, meteorological help and ancient religious rite is also a popular outdoor sport?

Answer: The next time you are lying under a tree with your kite sailing high in the sky above, you will be able to figure out the answer to this conundrum. Think of the number of years men have been flying kites. Down in New Zealand, so the story goes, the Maoris have been doing it for untold ages. Apparently it was part of their religion. Kites were a means of sending messages to their gods. And among the western people a man named Archytas of Tarentum is reported to have flown a kite as far back as 400 years before the Christian era. So you see kite flying is at least pretty ancient.

Then as you watch your kite and feel its tug you can be certain people on the opposite side of the globe are engaged in the same way, for the Far East is truly the kite headquarters of the world. Among the Japanese and the Chinese it is almost a national sport.

The ninth day of the ninth month is "Kites' Day" in China, when every boy must fly a kite, just as surely as we must all of us touch off firecrackers on the 4th of July. But we are conservatives when it comes to kites. We fly bow kites, or tailed kites, or perhaps, now and then, a box kite. But Chinese youth go in for queer shapes, fishes and dragons and all manner of peculiar beasts. Some of the Chinese kites are big, too, running as large as seven or eight feet across. One of the things the boys of neighboring Korea remember, when they send up their kites, is the time, ages back, when a Korean General was hard pressed by both his enemies and the low spirits of his troops. He flew a kite with a lantern attached. The soldiers, seeing the light in the sky, took it for a comet, a good omen, and they once more began to fight.

Kites are called kites after the bird, of which there are numerous varieties all over the world. Most of them are large and have forked tails. They do not look like manufactured kites, however, and it is therefore difficult to say why they have been called upon to share their name with the man-made article.

Meteorological kites are sent aloft with instruments attached. and thus the temperature and barometric pressure are ascertained and the wind's velocity registered. In fact, the United States has a regular kitemaker whose business it is to furnish the government with kites. Most are rectangular box kites, six to eight feet high, with a depth of about one third of their height. These kites can make extremely high and difficult flights. In Europe, in 1905, a kite was flown at a height of four miles. It took nine miles of wire to fly it.

Kites have even been used for lifting men in the air, usually for military purposes, in place of observation balloons. One huge contrivance, 36 feet high, was built for that purpose. It was successful, taking an observer 100 feet into the air. Later a string of kites about 12 feet by 12 feet was used in place of the one large kite. So hold on to that kite string of yours, or peg it well into the ground. In the meanwhile, think of the ancient and honorable service of the kite.

Let's Exchange Letters

Our Mail Bag

When warm days invite to quiet occupations, what is more enjoyable than writing letters to friends whose interests are similar to our own? We publish today several bids for correspondents from girls and boys with many attractive hobbies who would like to exchange letters with others in any part of the world.

"My hobbies are music, sports, reading, photography, catalogue collecting and humor," writes Ray T., II, (17), of Murray, Kentucky. "I am interested in almost anything, however. To hear from boys in South America, Australia, Africa, Europe or Asia would please me greatly.

"I shall be a college freshman this fall. I am now working to earn money for college expenses. I should most certainly like to hear from boys in this country as well as others, in case my first paragraph gave the wrong impression."

Elwyn C., Jr. (13), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, would like to correspond with boys his age in the Middle Atlantic States.

"I am interested in art, nature, and music, and like swimming very much," he writes.

Jane H. (16), of Ellensburg, Washington, says she does not mind if her correspondents do not have the same hobbies as she has, since she would like to hear about theirs.

"I have enjoyed a correspondence with a girl in England for a number of years," she writes, "but letters no longer come very regularly. I would like very much to have some more correspondence with girls in any part of the world, but especially from South or Central America and Hawaii.

"I am especially interested in reading, porcelain miniatures, photography and languages, but I can only use the English language."

Marie Louise B. (16), of Hollywood, California, finds correspondents she has already made so interesting that she would like to add to them.

"I have gained many interesting pen-pals through the Mail Bag and it has really been fun writing to them," she says in her letter. "Some I have even met. I want to correspond with anyone near my age. It makes no difference whether she lives in the United States or a foreign country. I should especially like to write to someone who lives on an island; Hawaii, Tahiti, and such, if possible."

Philip Voorhees E. (11), of Danville, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys outside the United States.

"My hobbies are stamp collecting, postcards, swimming, bicycling and everything that has to do with Cub Scouts," he says in his letter.

John Richard Z., of Great Bend, Kansas, tells us that his hobbies are sports, such as baseball, football, soccer. He would like to write to boys ten or eleven years old in Panama, Central America, or Cuba. He is learning to play the clarinet this summer.

Arlyne W. (12), of Beverly Hills, Calif., would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, or in the United States. She is interested in horseback riding, swimming, and baseball, and has a soap collection. Her little French poodle, Jiggs, has been taught many kinds of tricks.

Margaret E. B., of Victoria, Australia, does not mind where her correspondents live, but she would like to hear from girls between eleven and thirteen years of age.

Eleanor Jo S. (12), of White Plains, N. Y., would like pen pals, and tells us that she collects match covers and perfume bottles.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to children in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Fairy Gold

The dappled light on little streams—
Of sun and shade:
The chequered moonlight in a forest glade
Where Oberon dreams:
The fretted play of shadows, by the gleams
Of torches made:

Such lovely things are fairy gold
To furnish wings,
Make beggars rich beyond the wealth of kings,
Make new the old.
A man will never live in dark and cold
Who knows such things.

BARBARA S. TWINN

When the Shutter Snaps

Photography Primer—2

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

The device that performs the valuable service of uncovering the lens of a camera and then covering it up again—usually within the period of a split second—is known as a "shutter." In a broad sense, it is similar to the familiar window shutter, which is opened or closed to admit light or keep it out.

This shutter device usually consists of a thin, flat piece of blackened metal placed either behind or in front of the lens, its movement being actuated by springs. It is released and goes into operation immediately after the photographer has pushed a release button or lever conveniently located on or near the front of the camera. This release mechanism is generally referred to as the "shutter release."

Eye of the Camera

In order to make a picture of any given subject, it is not enough merely to point the camera in the general direction of the subject and "shoot." We must first "find" the subject with the camera so that we can see the subject with the eye of the camera, that is, the lens.

Just as we cannot see a given object without looking at it, so the lens eye of the camera cannot "see" unless it is so directed by the photographer that the desired object is included in the lens eye view. This is accomplished with the aid of the "view finder" situated near the front of the camera or the back; sometimes one in front and one in the back. This finder device is so located that it includes approximately the same area of subject matter that the lens does. Therefore, when we wish to make a picture, we must look with the camera lens by peering into the finder, moving the camera about until the finder shows the wanted subject. The next and final step is to release the shutter so that the lens may be opened, or uncovered, for a brief instant in order to admit the "image" of the subject, and then closed again.

Loading the Film

The sole purpose of the various steps described thus far is to make an impression, or a record, on the film in the back of the camera. This film is most commonly available in rolls protected from light with suitable wrappings. After this film has been "loaded" into the camera, we are ready for the first picture. A small red window in the back shows the number of each film exposed and a "winding knob" makes it possible for us to turn the film, one number after another as a picture is taken until the full roll has been used up.

This, in a nutshell, is the way a camera works. Undoubtedly, you have wanted to ask many questions as we went along, but we have purposely kept the procedure sketchy, desiring merely to provide an outline of the camera mechanism. Every point will be fully elaborated and explained as we proceed in this "primer" from issue to issue.

Meanwhile, we hope that all our readers—those who are already advanced in taking pictures, as well as beginners—will send in their queries on any phase of camera work which puzzles them. We shall be happy to reply to them promptly and hope we shall be able to give them real help in this hobby.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month).

Make A Good Beginning

When faced with the problem of selecting a school, you can profitably begin your search by consulting the advertisements of schools in The Christian Science Monitor. Get in touch with these advertisers and see how well equipped they are to meet your needs. School advertisements are published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Home Forum

On the Luxury of Scarcity

STRICTLY SPEAKING, pioneers and wilderness-dwellers do not have junk piles. I learned this the first time I went to the north woods of Canada, the Dominion that, except for railroads, still is without a single road running across it. The lack of roads in the region between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay was what attracted me there; I may say it was the lack of roads and the lack, or the reason behind the lack, of junk piles that induced me to go back again and again for extended visits through a period of ten years.

I am not drawing a parallel to the political "doctrine of scarcity," which we have heard so much about in recent years. At best, it is but a twisted pleasure that one gets from practising a stringent economy in the midst of plenty. I wish to record the pleasure that many people get from commodities which, due mostly to transportation difficulties, are really scarce.

* * *

The first time I went to the "bush," as people there call it, I was accompanied by a friend. We were still boys in spirit, if not in age; and our original intention was to live like Indians and never return to civilization. We did live Indian-fashion for a time; but the realization soon came that it was impossible for us to desert our relatives and friends in the south, to turn away from the country scenes of our childhood, to abandon great music, pictures, books, and the other refinements that go with civilized living.

It was during a severe heat-wave, late in August, that we boarded the train in southern Michigan. Three days later, we found ourselves in a small log-cabin settlement where the inhabitants were keeping fires for warmth. It was as if we had suddenly been transported to another world. Everything was different—the weather, the people, the scenery. Behind us was a hardwood country. Here all the growth was softwood, consisting mainly of spruce, birch, and poplar trees.

* * *

At first the sight of these things did not affect us as much as did the sounds, or the scarcity of sounds. An impressive stillness hung over the settlement, built about the small railroad station. No birds or insects sang. As we stood on the station platform, clearing our thoughts for action, only the faint stir of wind in poplar trees, the lapping of near-by lake water, and the barking of some Indian's or white trapper's dog were heard.

We camped in our tent for a few days on the shore of the lake, until a friendly trapper told us of an abandoned cabin which we might use for the winter. It stood some twelve miles from the station, on the bay of a large lake. No neighbor was closer than ten miles, so we would be quite alone there. The man gave us such an attractive description of the place that we decided to go at once.

* * *

Within a few days, we were comfortably settled, carefully living on a diet of fish, potatoes, baking-powder bread of our own baking, tea, cheese, and applesauce made from dried apples. It wasn't often that this list was varied, for we had little money and we realized that we would soon have to live almost entirely on what the forest offered. Most of the natives depended on their immediate surroundings for their livelihood. Though the one general store of the settlement was stocked with a fairly wide variety of commodities, the turnover was slow; for money was scarce.

By September we were looking at onions as if they were pearls, and the few carrots which we purchased seemed like pure gold. Even potatoes were such a luxury that it was a delight just to handle them and prepare them for boiling. Each one was carefully scraped, never peeled, and the whole process of preparing a meal was something joyous. Especially was this true when the bad weather came and we were isolated for weeks at a time. During these periods, a plate of homemade fudge was potent to turn any day into a holiday. Outside the storm would be raging and the waves of the lake dashing on its rocky shore. But there in our log cabin the single flame of a candle, or even the mournful music of the stove-pipe, was beauty and pleasure beyond all price.

Later I made other extended visits to the same regions, usually alone, and I paddled my canoe over the clear waters of lakes that had not yet been given names. I walked on paths made by moose and deer, where partridges and rabbits were so tame they would hardly move from beneath my feet.

* * *

And always in these places were the useful qualities of man-made objects disclosed before my eyes. In cabins in deep woods, I met young, native-born couples who had perhaps never seen a real junk-pile; everything that came to them from the outside world was put to some interesting use. Old newspapers were far too valuable to be used for starting fires; they were read many times, then used for tablecloths or wallpaper. I saw ordinary tin cans used for cups, flowerpots, shingles, and stovepipes; old shoes or moccasins used for berry pails, hinges for doors, and playthings for children; wooden boxes turned into cupboards, chests, and chairs.

Old pieces of iron and tin are especially valuable in isolated places. Railroad spikes are used as substitutes for chisels and hammers, fish-net weights, sinkers for deep-water trolling, and many other purposes. Five-gallon kerosene cans, no longer fit to hold liquid, are often turned into ovens and small stoves; while a fifty-gallon steel drum (commonly used for motor oil) is a treasure indeed. After its top has been removed and its interior cleaned, it serves for a water tank, a bathtub, or a lumber-camp boiling kettle. Or, if the top is kept on, by much labor with a chisel and a hacksaw blade, it can be turned into an excellent heating stove.

Any kind of an old bottle can be used for preserving jelly or jam, since both of these are liquids when hot. I have seen bottles with small necks used for this purpose. When the contents are to be eaten, it is possible to break off the bottle's neck by pasting a piece of string around it and then burning it oft. Given a sudden snap, the bottle will part where the string burned, leaving a straight edge without fragments of glass.

* * *

While living alone in that country of lonely distances, I always surrounded myself with a few objects of special use and beauty. I had my white Hudson Bay blanket, the finest red woolen jacket which I had been able to obtain, a richly bound book or two, and one fine woodcut or etching for my wall. These few things were enough; they represented the flower of man's skill, and I appreciated them intensely. Often I spread my blanket under dark spruce or pine trees, making instantly a tree-room; and, hung on a tree, my red jacket presented a beautiful contrast with its green surroundings. I could then understand why savages are susceptible to bright colors displayed in the monotonous shades of a deep forest.

That was the luxury that I felt in material things, and I had plenty of time to luxuriate. Instead of being *behind* in ordinary tasks, as most people are today, I was usually *ahead*. I never waited for holes to appear in the heels or toes of my thick woolen socks, but kept a roll of woolen yarn on hand and reinforced them whenever I noticed places getting thin. This task was pleasant; in fact, it was no task at all, for I darned with such care and precision as an artist might use while painting a scenic masterpiece. I made an art of darning socks. I spent many a half-hour in sharpening my already sharp axe, just for the pleasure of seeing how really sharp I could make it. Or I toyed with my woodpile as a boy plays with blocks: I sorted it, graded it, and all but gave names to individual sticks. Next to the luxury I enjoyed in my material possessions, *time* was the richest thing I had. It served as a glowing measuring rod for leisurely action, and as a beautiful receptacle for my evolving thoughts.

WADE VAN DORE

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by

MARY BAKER EDDY

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

In Old Leipzig

ENTERING ONE OF the seven narrow gates of Leipzig a century ago was like slipping into a tight little stronghold, a world sufficient in itself. There was then little more to Leipzig than what is still called the "inner town," the *Alte Stadt*. Approaching it, one beheld amidst flat meadow and wooded land a solid front of masonry, partly wall, partly houses, with not so much as a crevice between them. Lacking the vantage of any elevation whatsoever, the medieval builders of Leipzig had achieved an impregnability of compactness. The *Ring*, the encircling band of open land, in ancient times a safeguard against stalking foes, had long been a verdant parkway, a favorite promenade when the weather was fine. The *Ring* was the Leipzigers' escape from their cloister of unrelieved stone and brick. For generations they preferred to dwell within the boundaries of the *Alte Stadt*. They were contented with their crowded quarters, the narrow streets, the buildings ranged in solid blocks, three or four stories high, with steeply pitched roofs breaking out in another story or two of gabled windows. The architecture of Leipzig bespoke its culture and its point of view: a certain baroque elegance in superstructure, a genuine effort toward beauty, and beneath, a plain, common-sense solidity. . . .

So the Leipziger could look an aristocrat from Dresden or Weimar straight in the eye, comfortably aware that his community of plain business folk with no nonsense or frills about them had built an intellectual center comparable to Paris, cradled in their University not only a Goethe, but generations of poets and savants, cultivated, published and performed music as did no other city in Europe. He could point to a culture at least as illustrious as any that existed by the sufferance or purse string of ducal princes in other German towns.—From "Clara Schumann," by JOHN N. BURK. (Reprinted by courtesy of Random House, Inc.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A JAPANESE WOOD-BLOCK PRINT

Looking Into the Seas Of the Bahamas

SOME DAY, I hope, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, the Conrad of the air, will write one of her great stories and call it Tail Wind or Head Wind over three thousand islands. Only she could adequately describe the adventures of Bahamian Airways whose seaplanes fly in all weathers. In Nassau harbour they take off from among the crowd of yachts, schooners and speed-boats, with a liner or two, reefs, rocks, ferries and swimmers, to emphasize the difficulties. They land anywhere. Indicate a destination on the map and they will get you there—somehow. "You may have a bit of a bump," says the pilot, Captain Collar, when you ask him to come down among white-capped breakers. "I guess there ain't enough water to cover the turtles," he reflects, when you express a desire to land on mud among mangroves. . . .

On a tail wind, we set sail in the air, 1,000 feet up, no more, for Spanish Wells. The island of New Providence lay upon the sea-surface, long and lazily curved. It looked like a greenish-grey snake idling on the top of the water. The roads, smooth as oiled silk, went on for ever, winding over the rougher material of the bush. The beaches were shining silver scimitars laid flat against the sea. The native houses, very small and square, looked like molluscs clamped solidly to the rocks. Some stretches of sand were peach-coloured against the jewel-clear water, through which I could see everything which grew or moved on the bottom. It was as if we flew over jungle and saw it all through an extraordinary iridescence. . . .

I had been told that from the middle of the sky I would see everything happening at the bottom of the ocean, but the words had not made a picture. Looking down at New Providence and its tail of islands, I forgot the sea, for the bush-covered earth suggested worn tapestry. The palm trunks were the bare threads in the pattern. The little hills made knots and where pits blown out of the limestone had once held fruit trees or vegetables, there were gaping holes in the canvas. It was a dull, uninteresting design. . . .

A double line of rollers piled into untidy heaps. On the ocean side where the wind had its way, the surf looked like torn white frilling. It was muddled and over-emphatic. Then I looked down and gasped. . . . The sea was no longer flower-coloured. It had the living clarity of wine, reflecting unimaginable blue—the blue you see in furnaces and crucibles or searing a vat of metal at boiling-point. The bed of the ocean, seen through this blue, was the essence of all precious stones. The rocks were raw umber and the weed a dusky, changing purple. . . . It was a good thing I was not flying the plane. . . . Into the drenched blue light I should have come down and there, I suppose, I should have stayed, without sufficient impetus to leave the water. — From "A Unicorn in the Bahamas," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

Companion Pieces

(Kyoto Garden)

The old stone lantern
Stands gray and still
Under a green film of moss.
Beside it, the old warped tree
Wears the same moss
On its bark of the same gray.
Sharing the sun and the rain,
Tended by the same hands,
The old tree seems timeless,
Like the old lantern:
The old lantern seems living,
Like the old tree.

M. M. M.

THE COLORED WOOD-BLOCK print was a means by which Japanese craftsmen of a century and a half ago recorded the daily life of simple people. The street-scenes, the portraits of actors, the domestic views, the portrayals of birds and flowers were done in a clear and decorative way, easily grasped by the average man.

The block print is an art of line and color. Some print-makers were particularly gifted in their ability to impart meaning to the line, to endow it with sensitiveness and nuance.

This print was made by a craftsman whose identity is not known. It is one of many colored wood-block prints which remain as evidence of a highly developed craft.

"The hearing ear, and the seeing eye"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE NINTH chapter of the Gospel of John we read of a wonderful healing of one who had been born blind. What joy must have come to him when he suddenly received his sight! In the seventh chapter of Mark is recorded the healing of a man who was deaf and had an impediment in his speech. What a priceless gift Christ Jesus bestowed upon these men! The liberation from bondage brought them, as it were, into a new world.

The great Metaphysician proved on these two occasions, as well as on many others, that the faculties of man are spiritual, therefore perfect and indestructible. To him the reality of being was perfection, and he refused to accept as real any evidence of imperfection.

Many false theories are entertained by mortals, but the Bible tells us that "the hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them" (Proverbs 20:12). Imperfection is unknown to God, for He creates only perfection, including perfect sight and perfect hearing. Since God is the only cause, imperfections are not facts, but illusions.

A young man, after taking up the study of Christian Science, was freed from the false belief of imperfect sight when he discerned the truth that vision is perfect because it belongs to God and is reflected by man. When he took the examination to enter the Officers' Training School during the World War, the examiners remarked upon his excellent eyesight.

No doubt many of us have had the experience of passing someone whom we knew very well without seeing him, though we looked directly at him. At the moment we were busy thinking of something else. Or perhaps we have been busily occupied reading, and have not heard someone speaking to us because our thought was otherwise occupied. Our real faculties, then, are not dependent upon matter. They are spiritual. True sight and hearing are indestructible, spiritual—forever existing in divine Mind.

One does not discern spiritual things if one's thought is busily occupied with material things. When the disciples asked why he spoke to the multitudes in parables, the Master said (Matthew 13:13), "Because they seeing see not; and hearing they hear not." He was referring to their lack of spiritual discernment. But lack of spirituality is unreal because it is not of God, who is the only cause. Turning to the fact that perfect spiritual discernment and perfect spiritual understanding come from God, Spirit, and holding steadfastly to it, will cast out the false belief in existence as material. The opening of thought to the spiritual fact dispels fear and discontent, and brings fearlessness and true joy.

The senses of the real man are spiritual; therefore he receives from God perfect spiritual discernment and perfect spiritual understanding. How wonderful it is to know that man reflects infinite divine Mind! Realizing these truths about our real selfhood increases our spiritual receptivity.

If, through accident or illness, the faculties seem to be injured or impaired, the steadfast holding to the fact that real existence is spiritual will bring about healing. False material laws can be annulled by gaining and holding steadfastly to the true idea of existence as spiritual. As one discerns the true nature of man's faculties, one sees that they never have been and never can be impaired or destroyed.

Christian Science makes it plain that intelligence is of God, divine Mind, and has nothing to do with matter. Through this teaching many are discerning that sight, hearing, and all the other faculties are qualities of divine Mind, and as such have nothing to do with matter. Since man reflects divine Mind, he reflects the faculties of Mind. The belief that constant use of the eyes can be harmful, or that age can interfere with sight and hearing, should be proved false. Since sight and harmony belong to God, they cannot wear out or become impaired.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 486 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Sight, hearing, all the spiritual senses of man, are eternal. They cannot be lost. Their reality and immortality are in Spirit and understanding, not in matter,—hence their permanence." And on page 487 she says: "There is more Science in the perpetual exercise of the Mind-faculties than in their loss. Lost they cannot be, while Mind remains. The apprehension of this gave sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf centuries ago, and it will repeat the wonder."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Moonstruck

I am a changeling, and I love the moon.
The bats are out, the poplars keep
Their restless watch; the pool is deep
With darkness, and the jeweled wing
Of a green moth will brush my forehead soon.
The sunlight was a heavy thing
For me to bear. The birds that sing
By daylight, and the roads that write
My path of duty in the heat of noon
Are quenched with silver. Eased from light,
My eyes shall widen to the night,
And I shall shatter the frail glass
Of dewdrops with my night-enchanted shoon.
And though my lightened feet shall pass
Most quietly upon the grass,
My voice shall shout aloud, nor fear
To wake the maddened laughter of the loon.
And when the day-things gather near,
I shall not heed, I shall not hear,
But follow where the night winds sleep—
I am a changeling, and I love the moon.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

„Ein hörend Ohr und sehend Auge"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM 9. KAPITEL des Evangeliums des Johannes lesen wir von der wunderbaren Heilung eines Blindgeborenen. Wie dieser sich gefreut haben muß, als er plötzlich sehen konnte! Im 7. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Markus ist die Heilung eines Taubstummen erzählt. Was für ein köstliches Geschenk Christus Jesus diesen Menschen gab! Die Befreiung von der Knechtschaft brachte sie sozusagen in eine neue Welt.

Der große Metaphysiker bewies in diesen beiden Fällen wie in vielen anderen, daß die Fähigkeiten des Menschen geistig, daher vollkommen und unzerstörbar sind. Für ihn war die Wirklichkeit des Seins Vollkommenheit, und er weigerte sich, einen Augenschein der Unvollkommenheit als wirklich anzunehmen.

Die Sterblichen glauben viele falsche Lehren; aber die Bibel sagt uns: „Ein hörend Ohr und sehend Auge, die macht beide der Herr" (Spr. 20, 12). Unvollkommenheit ist Gott unbekannt; denn Er schafft nur Vollkommenheit, also vollkommenes Gesicht und vollkommenes Gehör. Da Gott die einzige Ursache ist, sind Unvollkommenheiten keine Tatsachen, sondern Trugvorstellungen.

Ein junger Mann wurde, nachdem er begonnen hatte, sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befassen, von der falschen Annahme unvollkommenen Gesichts befreit, als er die Wahrheit erkannte, daß das Sehen vollkommen ist, weil es Gott gehört und vom Menschen widergespiegelt wird. Als er auf seine Tauglichkeit zur Aufnahme in die Offiziersausbildungsschule während des Weltkriegs geprüft wurde, fiel sein ausgezeichnetes Gesicht besonders auf.

Zweifellos haben wir alle die Erfahrung gemacht, daß wir an einem, den wir sehr gut kannten, vorbeigingen, ohne ihn zu sehen, obgleich wir ihn direkt ansahen. Wir dachten im Augenblick lebhaft an etwas anderes. Oder wir waren vielleicht ganz in eine Lektüre vertieft und wurden nicht gewahr, daß uns jemand anredete, weil unser Denken mit etwas anderem beschäftigt war. Unsere wirklichen Fähigkeiten sind also nicht von der Materie abhängig. Sie sind geistig. Wahres Gesicht und wahres Gehör sind unzerstörbar, geistig—ewig im göttlichen Gemüt bestehend.

Es nimmt einer geistige Dinge nicht wahr, wenn sein Denken ganz mit materiellen Dingen beschäftigt ist. Als die Jünger den Meister fragten, warum er zu dem Volk in Gleichnissen redete, sagte er (Matth. 13, 13): „Mit sehenden Augen sehen sie nicht, und mit hörenden Ohren hören sie nicht". Er sprach von ihrem Mangel an geistiger Wahrnehmung. Aber Mangel an Geistigkeit ist unwirklich, weil er nicht von Gott ist, der die einzige Ursache ist. Das Erkennen der Tatsache, daß vollkommene geistige Wahrnehmung und vollkommenes geistiges Verständnis von Gott, dem Geist, kommen, und das unerschütterliche Festhalten daran treiben den falschen Glauben aus, daß das Dasein materiell sei. Öffnet man sein Denken der geistigen Tatsache, so wird Furcht und Unzufriedenheit durch Furchtlosigkeit und wahre Freude vertrieben.

Die Sinne des wirklichen Menschen sind geistig; daher empfängt er von Gott vollkommene geistige Wahrnehmung und vollkommenes geistiges Verständnis. Wie wunderbar es ist zu wissen, daß der Mensch das unendliche göttliche Gemüt widerspiegelt! Uns dieser Wahrheiten über unser wirkliches Selbst bewußt sein, macht uns für das Geistige empfänglicher.

Wenn die Fähigkeiten durch Unfall oder Krankheit verletzt oder beeinträchtigt zu sein scheinen, wird standhaftes Festhalten an der Tatsache, daß das wirkliche Dasein geistig ist, Heilung bewirken. Falsches materielles Gesetz kann dadurch vernichtet werden, daß man die wahre Idee des Daseins als geistig gewinnt und standhaft daran festhält. Wenn man die wahre Art der Fähigkeiten des Menschen wahrnimmt, sieht man, daß sie nie beeinträchtigt oder zerstört worden sind und nie werden können.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß Intelligenz von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, ist und nichts mit der Materie zu tun hat. Durch diese Lehre erkennen viele, daß Gesicht, Gehör und alle anderen Fähigkeiten Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts sind und als solche nichts mit der Materie zu tun haben. Da der Mensch das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegelt, spiegelt er die Fähigkeiten des Gemüts wider. Der Glaube, daß der beständige Gebrauch der Augen ihnen schaden könne, oder daß Gesicht und Gehör mit zunehmendem Alter abnehmen, sollte als falsch bewiesen werden. Da Gesicht und Harmonie Gott gehören, können sie nicht abgenutzt oder beeinträchtigt werden.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt auf Seite 486 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Gesicht, Gehör, alle geistigen Sinne des Menschen sind ewig. Sie können nicht verlorengehen. Ihre Wirklichkeit und Unsterblichkeit beruhen im Geist und im Verständnis, nicht in der Materie—daher ihre Fortdauer". Und auf Seite 487 schreibt sie: „Es liegt mehr Wissenschaft in dem beständigen Gebrauch der Gemüts-Fähigkeiten als in deren Verlust. Solange das Gemüt besteht, können sie nicht verlorengehen. Das Erfassen dieser Tatsache verlieh vor Jahrhunderten den Blinden das Gesicht, den Tauben das Gehör, und es wird das Wunder wiederholen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940

Three Parties Plan Appeals In Ballot Ban

Action will be taken if state board refuses to reopen case — Prohibitionists undecided.

Unless the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission reopens the case against the four minor parties ruled off the November election ballot on technical election law violations, at least three of the parties will appeal to the courts, it was learned today.

The Prohibition Party, the fourth organization involved, is still considering whether to carry the issue further, according to the Rev. E. Talmadge Root of Somerville, the party's nominee for Governor. Mr. Root said a notice will be filed immediately with the Commission reserving the party's rights to protest.

The Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor party officials are already preparing to seek court action to overturn the ruling of the Ballot Law Commission which would clear the November ballot of all parties except the Republican and Democratic. The only other possibility is the National Pensions Party whose only candidate is William H. McMasters, candidate for Governor. Unless the Commission rules him off the ballot at the end of the present case against him, he will be the only candidate opposing the major party nominees.

The protests which led to the Commission action against the minor parties were filed by Mr. McMasters. It is understood the parties followed this year the same procedure they had adopted without challenge in previous years.

Socialists Ready to Act

The Socialist Party protest against the Commission ruling was speeded by Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential candidate, who said the Massachusetts group had been ordered to appeal to the courts if the Commission refuses to reconsider its action. Mr. Thomas charged the Commission had "perpetrated a blizkrieg against democratic rights" by its ruling.

George E. Lodgen, counsel for the Socialist-Labor Party, stated that his organization was prepared to go directly to the courts and not seek further action from the Ballot Law Commission.

Otis Archer Hood, Communist Party candidate for Governor, today said his organization was ready with witnesses to prove that it had held the required caucuses to select delegates to the party nominating conventions and affidavits to prove that he himself is a registered voter.

The Commission had ruled the four minor parties off the ballot on the ground that they had failed to hold the necessary caucuses and had failed to limit the convention to registered voters.

Mr. Root, Prohibition Party gubernatorial candidate, promised that even if his organization is forced to remain off the ballot, the party's candidates will run on a write-in basis, using stickers. It is expected candidates in the other parties would follow the same course.

Membership Too Small

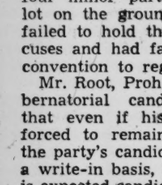
By that procedure, Mr. Root explained, his group can maintain a discussion of major issues which should be thoroughly debated during the campaign.

The caucus provision in the law was sharply attacked by Horace I. Hillis, Secretary of the Socialist-Labor Party and party nominee for United States Senator, who said the requirement that caucuses of 25 persons or more be held in at least two subdivisions of Massachusetts makes it impossible for his party to qualify because of its small membership.

The organization's membership is scattered throughout the State with no 25 within a single subdivision, he said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Friday mostly cloudy; lowest temperature tonight near 58 degrees; gentle winds, mostly northerly. For central New England on Saturday: unsettled, probably showers, with moderate temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool today; Friday cloudy.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northwest winds over extreme north, moderate north winds over central and fresh northeast winds tonight possibly becoming strong on Friday over extreme south portion; weather fair over north and cloudy over south portion tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	75	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	70	84	New York	72	90
Denver	60	90	Norfolk	73	80
Kansas City	73	89	Philadelphia	71	87
Los Angeles	63	79	St. Louis	73	94
Miami	79	89	San Francisco	51	64
Minneapolis	70	89	Washington	75	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 15.
B—Maximum, Aug. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:27 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 10:59 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:16 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Playing New Music Game

Wednesday Morning Concertgoers

Miss Martha Burnham of Waban (right) has invented a game which teaches youngsters how to "seat" an orchestra. Here she is acting as "stage manager" for a typical crowd of children such as attends the concert-lectures at the Hatch Shell in the Charles River esplanade, sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, which also makes symphonic recordings available at low prices.

Housing Applications Pour In Yet U. S. Is Asking for More

Prospective tenants of Boston's four, brand new, low-cost, Federal housing developments have deluged the Boston Housing Authority with applications for apartments, officials of the Authority said today. So rapidly have the applications come in, in fact, that officials are loath to reveal the total. They say it might discourage others from applying.

The Authority is believed to have already received more than enough applications to fill the 3,291 apartment units in the projects, although a rigid weeding out may cast a great many applications aside.

A liberal public response was anticipated because Federal officials received 10,000 applications for 1,000 units when Old Harbor Village, Boston's PWA housing development, was opened. Comparing the present stream of applications with preliminary expectations, a Housing Authority said: "They are coming in just fine."

This spokesman took the opportunity to urge other families who might be eligible for the low-rental apartments to get application blanks and file them. There is no deadline for filing the applications, he said, but it should be done as soon as possible. Blanks are being distributed by social service agencies, police and fire stations and public libraries.

As an experiment, the Authority sent communications to about 100 local business houses urging them to encourage eligible employees to apply. Because of successful response to these the Authority will similarly circularize other firms, it was said.

Field workers for the Authority are expected to begin interviewing applicants at their homes in about 10 days, following a preliminary sorting of applications. These workers will help in selecting the eligible persons now living under the most unfavorable conditions, it is explained.

M. I. T. Service to Forecast Weather for Entire Nation

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new long-range, advisory weather service which begins tomorrow will be sent to the Nation's eight forecasting centers, C. F. Van Thullenar of the United States Weather Bureau, said in Boston today.

Mr. Van Thullenar is in Boston to organize the new forecasting unit at East Boston Airport which begins forecasting for New England states on Sept. 15.

The new M. I. T. service is entirely advisory, and must be incorporated by local meteorologists in their local forecasts, Mr. Van Thullenar said. Experts at M. I. T. will analyze the whole country on a three to five day basis and will send their findings to each forecasting center, he added.

Boston will be the ninth forecasting center when it begins operating in the Fall. Others have been established in Washington, Jacksonville, Florida; New Orleans; Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and San Francisco. These units give what are known as the state forecasts. Boston and New England states have been served by the office in Washington.

Until the new forecasting station at East Boston is open on Sept. 15 Boston will receive the M. I. T. service through the Washington bureau, Mr. Van Thullenar said.

The establishment of the forecasting unit here will bring Boston several new services including its own airway forecasts. Previously, these had been handled at LaGuardia Field in New York. Services such as storm warnings, marine warnings, frost services, and the forest fire warnings will move from the Weather Bureau office in the Federal Building to the East Boston headquarters and will be continued from there with several new projects.

A climatological station will be left in the Federal Building, serving as a statistical and record division, Mr. Van Thullenar said.

All current weather information will be distributed from the forecasting center at East Boston, however, he said.

Gloucester Hails Defense Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15—A crowd fully equal to the 35,000 that thronged the streets yesterday for the civic-military parade was on hand today for the climax of the celebration of Port of Gloucester Defense Day.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall addressed a gathering in Stage Fort Park, where a program was arranged to show Gloucester's part in the national defense plan. On the same platform, Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen accepted for the community a seaplane landing float made by the National Youth Administration. The NYA was represented by John L. Donovan, State Administrator, and Louis Varrichione, State Director of the Division of Works Projects.

After Governor Saltonstall's address, which outlined preparations which the Commonwealth is making toward national defense, the audience witnessed a demonstration of life-saving at sea through the use of seaplanes. Among prominent aviators invited to take part or witness the event were Miss Ruth Nichols, National Director of Relief Wings; Bernt Balchen, Capt. Robert S. Fogg of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Love, and Maj. Gen. Connors of West Point.

Milton Building Drops

Residential construction has dropped this year in Milton compared with statistics of last year's work, Fred N. Russell, Building Supervisor said today. Despite this decline there is a scarcity of rentals in Milton and a survey of the local real estate dealers reveals no listings of houses at any price, while new houses are either sold before completion or being built on order, he said.

Music Game Busies Youths On Esplanade

One of the developments arising from the Wednesday morning Esplanade concerts for children, sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, is an entertaining game—"the orchestra game"—by which the youthful crop of potential Symphony Hall season-ticket holders of years to come learn the instruments of a symphony orchestra, and the correct placement of more than 100 players.

"Seating" the Players

Any Wednesday morning before concert time a chattering crowd of youngsters may be observed around a table near one end of the apron of the Hatch shell. Under the direction of Miss Martha Burnham of Waban, who thought up the game, they are taking turns at "seating an orchestra."

Against a miniature cardboard shell the children pick cut-outs of players in the string, brass and woodwind and percussion sections of the orchestra, then classify these units and seat them as Dr. Koussevitzky seats his players at Symphony Hall.

Unscrambling the cards proves an exciting adventure, and finding the kettle drums usually brings the shout, "I've got a drum."

More Records Released

This afternoon the committee presented another music appreciation concert-lecture in the Cambridge Neighborhood House. Three hundred children attended with their parents. Warren S. Freeman, Director of Music in the Belmont schools, presented a program of Schubert's symphony No. 8 in B minor, Hyden's No. 99 in E flat major, and Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite. Tea was served after the concert by Miss Hunter, Director of the Cambridge Neighborhood House.

The Committee has made arrangements with the South End Music school to distribute recordings at the school for the convenience of South End residents. The other stores where these symphony recordings may be obtained are at 889 Boylston Street, 150 Federal Street, and 31 Tremont Street.

Tomorrow the Committee will release Brahms' symphony No. 2 in D major. There are five records to this symphony.

Welfare Milk 6 Cents

Boston's welfare recipients will pay six cents a quart for milk beginning tomorrow, according to the new flat rate established by the Federal Market regulation. Heretofore welfare recipients have paid five cents and the City of Boston has paid a processing cost of 1.3 cents.

N. E. Textiles Push Ahead On Defense Call

Wool looms take new start and increased pay rolls show effect of orders from Government.

Looms of New England's woolen textile mills clatter in crescendos these days, as Government orders under the National Defense program give impetus to the industry.

Production activity increased from May to June, and consumption of apparel-class wool rose from a weekly average of 4,270,000 scoured pounds in May to 4,840,000 pounds in June, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers report.

Best news, possibly, was that 6,800 more persons had gone back to work during June and that weekly pay rolls had increased by about $200,000.

"The dominating factor in the cloth-selling markets was the purchasing activity of agencies of the Federal Government," the Association reported, "although sales of women's wear fabrics continued to expand through June, and average weekly sales of auto cloths held in good volume."

In cotton textiles, however, Government orders have not been so plentiful, it was learned.

Because most textile defense requirements are of a type made primarily in the South, the bulk of the awards have not come to New England, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers explained.

Most of the Government orders are for duck, drill, and heavy stuffs, very little of which is made in New England; but mill operators are prepared to handle any orders which may come their way as Government requirements for shirting materials and finer cloths develop.

In the second quarter of this year, New England's cotton textile mills were operating fewer spindle hours than the corresponding period last year, with plants operating at about 60 per cent of capacity.

"The New England Cotton Textile industry is looking to the future, when billions of dollars appropriated for emergency needs get back into normal channels," Mr. Fisher said.

Motor Vehicle Fees Increase $307,239 For Seven Months

An increase of $307,239 in motor vehicle fees collected during the first seven months of 1940 over the similar 1939 period was reported today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The fees collected during the first seven months of 1940 totaled $6,105,535.

A total of 859,185 cars were registered in Massachusetts up to July 31, compared with 831,987 for the similar period last year, the Registrar said.

Mr. Goodwin also reported an increase in the number of drivers licensed in Massachusetts. He said that 54,769 original licenses were issued up to July 31, 1940, an increase of 3,738 over the 1939 period; while 755,540 license renewals were issued, an increase of 21,590 over the January through July period last year.

Ban Billboards As Vote Getters

Seven Brookline candidates for Republican nominations have agreed not to use billboards in their campaigns, it was announced recently.

The candidates explained that many townspeople were opposed to political advertising especially on residential property in local contests. Billboards are defined to include painted or printed signs on frames or cloth attached to land or buildings.

As WPA Officials Gathered

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Conference in Boston

Left to right: Harold D. Dunney, State Director of Professional and Service Projects for the WPA: Mrs. Catharine Ahearn, State Supervisor of Welfare Projects in the Professional and Service Division; Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator.

Fingerprint Lessons For Postal Employees

Massachusetts postmasters and postal inspectors numbering 100 will gather at the Federal Building tomorrow in an organization meeting in preparation for the registering and finger printing of Aliens on Aug. 27. Chief Postal Inspector John J. Breslin of the New England district will conduct the meeting.

There are 480,200 aliens in Massachusetts over 21 and a still larger number between the ages of 14 and 21. All of these must be registered and finger printed. Aliens under 14 years must be registered by their parents.

Harmony Move In R. I. Started By Vanderbilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's public statement congratulating Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony and members of his Department for their work in election fraud prosecutions is seen here as the first move on the part of the Governor to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks for the ensuing election at which he will be a candidate.

Other members of the Party are said to have been asked to follow the lead of the Governor in an effort to end the serious rift which has existed between the so-called "Old Guard" and the "liberals" allied with Governor Vanderbilt.

Governor Vanderbilt and Mr. Jackvony have been at odds since the recent wire-tapping hearing at Washington. At the hearing the Governor testified that he had provided special election fraud prosecutors because he was not satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Jackvony handled the prosecutions, especially the delay in bringing the cases to trial.

Receipts Rise With Growing Use of Tube

Sounding a pleasant note on Boston's financial position, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland disclosed today that business at the Sumner Traffic Tunnel promises to reach an unprecedented total for the year 1940. Receipts are running $25,000 ahead of last year's at this time, and $65,000 above those for the same period two years ago. The third best month in the tunnel's history was July, when a total of 726,508 passed the gates.

The two best months since the tube was opened in 1934 came in July and August, 1935, at which time the Chelsea North Bridge, on an alternative route to East Boston, was closed. It is estimated that at that time 774,623 cars a month went through.

The wider present use, in the opinion of some officials, results from the Public Works Department's advertising and highway route signs, as well as from improved economic conditions.

Counting out the extraordinary record of 1935, the rise of revenues has been steady, Mr. Hyland noted; and if business continues good the remainder of this year, he foresees an operating deficit, which is met from tax revenues, of less than $300,000 for the first time since 1936, when a nine-months fiscal year reduced the figure.

It is to be remembered that the Commonwealth is helping to bring the deficit down this year by a $50,000 subsidy, which is taken into account in the estimate. Mr. Hyland finds grounds, nevertheless, for optimism because the deficits, even without the State subsidies of this year and last year, show a marked tendency to decline from the 1937 high of $453,000, and because the trend has developed despite little decline in debt charges and operating costs.

Bay State WPA Set for Speedy Aid to Defense

Delaney says 100,000 men could be switched to military projects in 24 hours.

Illustrating how carefully the Work Projects Administration organization has been set up to mesh with emergency demands, Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts State WPA Administrator, today disclosed that a single order from him would halt every project in the State, except one, and turn the whole 100,000 workers over to defense needs. This could be accomplished, he said, within 24 hours.

Mr. Delaney discussed the availability of the WPA for defense activities as approximately 1,000 members of his administrative staff opened their annual conference at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Every worker, except those engaged in construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway in Boston, could be put on military and naval projects, such as construction of reservations and barracks, improvements of arsenals and naval machine shops, in a day's time, he said.

Ready to Aid Defense

The Administrator implied that his great force not only would be ready at the outbreak of a national emergency to drop everything immediately to do its bit, but that it is ready now to stop in the same way to facilitate rearmament activities in the degree that this is needed.

"We cannot initiate projects," Mr. Delaney told the reporters. "We must wait for the Army and Navy to submit them. So far, we have only had enough to keep 20 to 25 per cent of the WPA enrollment on national defense work."

The WPA's sister units in the Federal Works Agency could offer similar assistance in case of need, according to Mr. Delaney. The other units are the Public Works Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Bureau of Public Roads.

Cites Work Possibility

As an example of the type of readjustment that would be made by the WPA, the State head said that the Art Project could be put to work camouflaging roads. He said that 70 per cent of the WPA, or 66,200 men, now are doing manual work, principally on roads, and could easily be converted into a flexible, mobile unit for construction wherever manual labor was needed.

The two-day conference of WPA administrators will be addressed by both national and State WPA officials. Guest speaker this afternoon will be Howard O. Hunter, of Washington, First Deputy Commissioner of the WPA.

Represent Lord Lothian

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Sir Louis Beale, K. C. G., accompanied by Lady Beale, will come to the Berkshires Friday to represent Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, at the Boston Symphony Orchestra benefit for the Allies Fund, Tanglewood officials announced yesterday.

Everett Scout Gives Vacation to British Relief

Herbert Bond, Boy Scout from Everett, is office boy to a war.

At the offices of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief at 27 State Street, Herbert has been packing bundles of knit goods, dressings and other articles which are being made and purchased for the British fighting forces, daily from 9 to 5:30. He has given up his entire vacation to be general errand boy for the committee. He doesn't feel like a hero or even as if he were doing anything unusual. Everybody has to help, he thinks, and "everybody" includes Boy Scouts.

One of Herbert's duties is to unfurl the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes which fly from the State Street side of the relief offices. He looks upon this job with a good deal of pride and he carries it out with attention to detail. The red, white and blue must be raised first and taken down last—and always flown on the right. It's an important job the way Herbert does it.

It is possible to say that Herbert is office boy to a war because the British War Relief is actually purchasing and sending vital nonmilitary supplies to British forces.

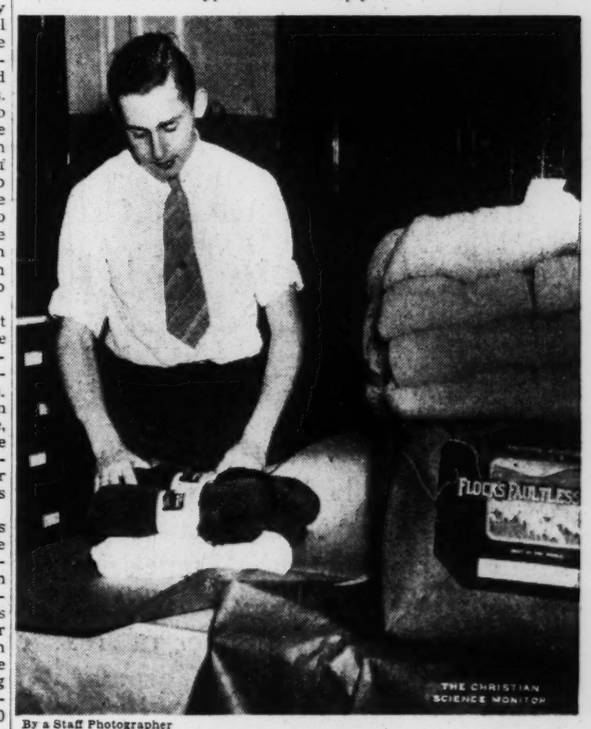
Robert W. Mortimer, Chairman of the Greater Boston Committee, put it this way today when he stepped into the relief offices between his purchasing activities for the society and the pursuit of his own business:

"There are many vital materials which we can purchase much more cheaply than can the British Government. For instance, we can buy wool and have sweaters, helmets, gloves, scarfs and seaboots knit by volunteers much cheaper than they could be purchased in the open market. And they are absolutely necessary to the fighting forces. For instance, in this office alone, we give out about 400 pounds of wool a week to be knitted into articles of wear. In fact, we are one of the few organizations at the present time which is supplying wool to knitters free of charge," said Mr. Mortimer.

"But this is only a part of our activities," he continued.

"In our offices in New York we have specifications of all non-military equipment used by the forces. Last week we received a cable for 10,000 fully equipped beds. By consulting our files we were able to find out the exact type wanted and the nature of the equipment. Within one week we had the first shipment of 300 beds on the water.

"One of the most useful features of our activities is that we are permitted by law to send money directly to England. This is a great help in some instances. We have sent $10,000 to England to buy field kitchens which could be obtained there easier and more cheaply."



By a Staff Photographer

Herbert Bond

Of Everett, Mass., who is called "office boy to a war," on account of his services to Greater Boston British Relief Committee doing all kinds of errands.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing with Bing." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End," with James Oliver Curwood. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carol Landis and Henry Wilcoxon.

Orpheum—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:20, 10:25. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguards, The Stapletons and The Ghezzis.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars," "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Hidden Master," "The Fiji Islands," "Going Places," "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"South of Paga-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carol Landis and Henry Wilcoxon.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brilliante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels. Tomorrow: Television Preview; Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine' Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Tremont—
"A Star Is Born," with Frederic March. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Women," with Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Norma Shearer and Paulette Goddard. Also "Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:25, 5:35, 8:50. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. Tomorrow: "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March.

University—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravat. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Josette," featuring Simone Simon, Don Ameche and Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Rebuilt Nova Scotia Habitation Symbolizes a Broad Good Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIGBY, Nova Scotia, Aug. 14—Although it is not officially opened yet, more than 3,000 peorsons have visited the reconstructed "Habitation of Port Royal" in Nova Scotia so far this summer, according to Mrs. Frederick A. Richardson of Cambridge, Mass., who more than a decade ago initiated the idea of the restoration of this 1605 settlement.

It was just 10 years ago that the "Associates of Port Royal" group was formed, with Mrs. Richardson as Secretary. It included prominent citizens of Massachusetts and Virginia who wished to see the reconstruction work undertaken as "an expression of international good will to the Dominion of Canada."

A Broad Friendship Involved

The early history of the Habitation, they pointed out, is closely interwoven with that of France, England, Canada, and the United States. Included in the "Associates" were Governors and former Governors of both Massachusetts and Virginia; Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy of the United States; the Presidents of the College of William and Mary; the Virginia Historical Society; the University of Virginia; the Colonial Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company of Boston—who served as Treasurer.

It was the hope of the Associates to build something more than just another "attraction for tourists." What they visualized was a center for the gathering together into a common focus of all the basic national and cultural forces which were exerted one after another at this point—claimed and counter-claimed nine times by England and France before troops from New England took it finally to become England's "New Scotland."

A Rebuilding of Ties

With so many forces in the world today tending to weaken, rather than strengthen, ties of international friendship. Mrs. Richardson and the other Associates feel that their project is of greater value than ever. They are delighted that after they had arranged for the preliminary work—in co-operation with the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal—another ancient settlement, near to the old Port Royal—the Canadian Government took up the task of actual construction—and the French Government has prepared fixtures and furnishings to be sent over when it is possible to do so.

Every bit of the work of construction has been carried out with the tools and methods current among the Normandy and Picardy explorers of the New World in the early seventeenth century. Every plank has been cut on the spot from local trees, and finished with adzes instead of saws or planes. Wooden pegs hold the heavy beams together. Hand-made nails dot the doors.

Champlain's own maps and diagrams, coupled with the work of C. C. Pinckney of Boston—a soil reading expert who also aided in excavations at Williamsburg, Va.—have made it possible to reconstruct the whole Habitation exactly where each original building stood—even though all of them were burned to the ground in 1613 by Captain Argall with an expedition from Virginia, and though some 15 inches of soil was found to cover the last traces of ashes and stones.

Site of First Christian Worship

The Habitation is of wide historical and social significance because of its contributions toward opening the continent and because of unexpected discoveries recently authenticated on the site. There is now proof that this site marks the first visible evidence of Christian worship in America—north of the Spanish settlements. Here was written and performed the first drama in America—also north of the Spanish line—it is believed. The Habitation gardens were the first to prove that European vegetables and grains could be grown successfully to supply a colony in the northern New World.

Beneath the roof of the Habitation, Samuel Champlain, as Royal Geographer, charted the first detailed part of the New England coast and its harbors. Here were written the notes for the "Voyages, 1613" by Champlain—and the notes for the "History of New France" by Marc Lescarbot.

The Habitation was built in 1605 on the domain granted by King Henri IV of France to his friend, Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de Poutrincourt, a nobleman of Picardy. The oldest enduring settlement of New France, it stood at what is now Lower Granville—six miles west of Annapolis Royal.

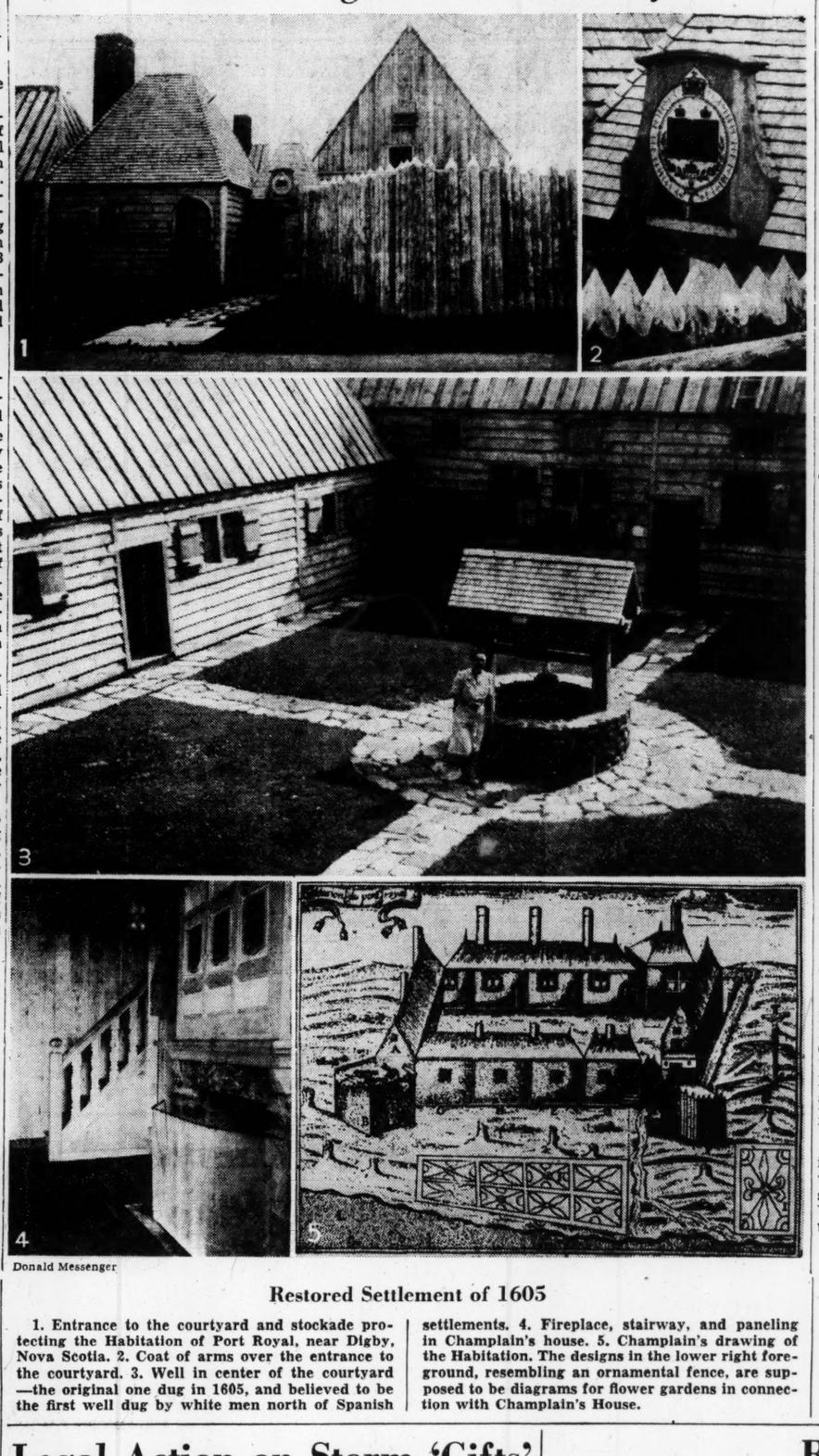
New Tourists' Objective

Barely an hour's scenic drive from popular Digby, the newly completed restoration is being visited by large numbers of tourists from distant States and Provinces, as well as from Massachusetts and Virginia. For the many all-summer residents from the United States, it is providing a new objective for pleasant trips.

Learning that Nova Scotia as a summer resort is completely undisturbed by the war—that cameras may be used anywhere except in a few small areas of military importance—that gasoline is cheaper than heretofore—and that American tourists benefit to the extent of 10 cents to every dollar in exchange, thousands of New Englanders and others are touring the Province this month.

Very many of them are finding much of inspiration as well as historical interest in the ideas back of the Port Royal restoration. Although the official opening awaits the installation of fixtures and furnishings to come from France and elsewhere, the Habitation is opened daily by a caretaker on request.

Nations Figure in Its History



Donald Messenger

Restored Settlement of 1605

1. Entrance to the courtyard and stockade protecting the Habitation of Port Royal, near Digby, Nova Scotia. 2. Coat of arms over the entrance to the courtyard. 3. Well in center of the courtyard—the original one dug in 1605, and believed to be the first well dug by white men north of Spanish settlements. 4. Fireplace, stairway, and paneling in Champlain's house. 5. Champlain's drawing of the Habitation. The designs in the lower right foreground, resembling an ornamental fence, are supposed to be diagrams for flower gardens in connection with Champlain's House.

Lodge to Talk At Arlington's Defense Day

Civilian Defense Day will be observed in Arlington Saturday when six neighboring cities and towns will join the Mystic Valley community in a parade and military demonstration.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has accepted an invitation to be present, and will be the principal speaker at exercises to be held at the Warren Pierce playground.

The parade, which will start from American Legion Hall at 3 p. m., will be composed of units of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars from Belmont, Winchester, Medford Lexington, Somerville, and Cambridge as well as Arlington, detachments from the Regular Army and National Guard, a motorized detachment from the 110th Cavalry, and representatives of the Red Cross Motor Corps.

Senator Lodge will be introduced at 4 o'clock by Walter T. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Arlington Civilian Defense Committee, and his speech is expected to be radiocast nationally through WNAC of Boston.

Following Senator Lodge's address there will be a military demonstration of the new motorized equipment of the 110th Cavalry and of anti-aircraft guns in action. In case of rain the Arlington Town Hall will be used.

Mayor Announces Common Program For Aviation Day

Boston will observe National Aviation Day, Aug.19, with a program at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced. Among those who have been invited to take part are Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff of the Army, Admiral William T. Tarrant of the Navy, Capt. Thomas A. Shanley of the Coast Guard, Melville D. Liming and Oscar W. Haussermann of the Chamber of Commerce, Park Commissioner William P. Long, Postmaster Peter F. Tague, and former Representative Joseph F. O'Connell, now Manager of the George Robert White Fund.

Boston's program is in conformity with nationwide observance of the day as the result of Congressional and Presidential action in Washington, Director of Celebrations Louis J. Brems said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Aug. 16

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Venerable Connecticut Guard Fills Particular Defense Niche

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15—Although President Roosevelt has recommended that steps be taken to organize home guard forces to fill the place of the National Guard troops when they are called into service, Connecticut already has a home guard fully organized.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and Adjutant General Rex B. Delacour some months ago announced that a home guard would be formed with the American Legion as a nucleus. Then the plans were somewhat changed. Instead of the American Legion, it turned out that the Governor's Foot Guard was the starting point of the new military force.

The Governor announces that registrations for enlistment in the Home Guard have reached 2,500, the statutory limit. Of this number about 2,000 are veterans of the World War.

Use of this pre-Revolutionary military organization as the nucleus for a home guard was dictated, apparently, by a kink in the law which makes Connecticut one of the few states allowed to have an arms-bearing organization other than the National Guard. The assumption is that when the National Guard was established on a Federal basis, and states were forbidden to maintain other armed forces, exception was made for such ancient organizations as the Foot Guard which had become more social than military in character.

At any rate the Foot Guard, with one company in Hartford and another in New Haven, has continued to drill and parade with rifles, and to hold a camp each summer with target practice and field maneuvers. It now goes on active footing as a defense unit.

State Guard Ready

The formation of the State Guard, well in advance of the President's recommendation, was pointed out this week by Governor Baldwin as evidence that Connecticut is leading the Nation in defense preparations. He pointed also to the "revitalizing" of the Connecticut National Guard, carried out more than a year ago when all officers were required to submit to physical examination, and those not meeting the qualifications for active duty were retired. As added evidence, the Governor listed the job-training program for war industries which he said is now being used with variations in many parts of the United States.

Local Committees, Too

As the latest move in his defense organization, Governor Baldwin has urged the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns to form local committees for national defense. There is already a State Council for National Defense, composed of key civilians named by the Governor, a State Defense Cabinet composed of department heads in the State Government, and a Joint Defense Committee for co-ordination.

Ocean Beach Not Paying

Ocean Beach, the new municipal shore resort opened by the City of New London, isn't paying as much as was expected. Receipts up to the first of August are reported 26 per cent behind estimates and city officials of New London are asking what to do about it. Under consideration is a reduction in fees. As matters now stand a family from out of town pays 25 cents to park an automobile, 25 cents more for each adult and 10 cents for each child as admission to the park, and then 35 cents for each adult and 20 cents for each child for the use of a locker in the dressing rooms. Individual dressing rooms are even higher, 75 cents for each adult and 20 cents for each child.

There have been numerous complaints that the charges are too high.

Cross, Hurley Candidates

Surprising no one, but making the issue clear, both former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and State Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley have announced their candidacies for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The choice will be made at New Haven Aug. 23 and 24 when the state convention meets. Only other avowed candidate in the field is former Congressman Alfred N. Phillips, Jr., of Stamford.

Channel for Big-Ship Use Nears Finish at Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15—When the City Council and Mayor John F. Collins made known that the port meant to make a bid for transoceanic and Eastern seaboard traffic, it was no idle talk, by showing of the Providence River, where dredgers have practically completed deepening the channel to 35 feet. The channel will be 600 feet wide approaching the harbor, and 1,700 feet wide within.

The development, begun by Army engineers in July, 1938, figures as a dual project. The deepening of the harbor to 35 feet is the Government's part; and the City's part is the wharf extension, where the water will also be 35 feet. The $2,500,000 dredging job being done by the Rivers and Harbors Division of Army Engineers runs from Popasquash Point to a mark just off Fox Point somewhat over 10 miles. It started when the channel was 30 feet deep; and to cut it away to the new depth, about 10,000,000 cubic yards of river bottom have been dredged out and towed away on scows.

Major S. Frank Nolan, City Engineer, notes that it is not the intention to encourage the use of the harbor by luxury liners, though the harbor now may safely handle a ship the size of the Queen Mary. The municipal dock extension stands 70 per cent finished, according to Major Nolan. He expects the granite wall, which forms the harbor side, to be done by October. Only gaps remain in its 1,300-foot length; In one of the gaps, a gravel foundation for the wall is being laid, and in another, a small dredge is taking out a 45-foot deep trench for the foundation.

All in all, by Jan. 1, Major Nolan says, the dock will be ready for business, with three times as much storage and berthing room as before. For several weeks, members of the City Government have been conferring with steamship companies in an attempt to have them avail themselves of the new terminal.

Legal Action on Storm 'Gifts'

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations was preparing today to wage a court fight to prevent payment of $22,000 to five contractors as alleged gratuities for replacing hurricane-damaged bridges.

The Federation has filed suits in the Suffolk Superior Court charging that the Massachusetts Department of Public Works let the contracts at a seven-cents-a-pound unit price for structural steel a month following the September, 1938, hurricane. Six months later, the Federation charged, the price was boosted to eight and one-half cents a pound without first rescinding the contracts.

The original contract and the price increase action were executed during the regime of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, who was ousted on charges of extravagance in hurricane contracts. However, John W. Beal, present Commissioner, approved payments of the disputed amounts under a ruling from Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

The contractors involved in the new suits are: B. A. Gardetto, Inc., Boston, bridge in Charlemont and Rowe, $2,698.52; Federal Contracting Co., Inc., Boston, bridge in Dudley, $2,829.04; Earl M. Carriere and Antonio Verrochi, Boston, partners doing business as Earl M. Carriere, bridge in Brimfield, $2,898.91; James R. Walsh, Holyoke, doing business as M. J. Walsh & Sons, bridge in Sandisfield, $3,460.75; and Lane Construction Co., Meriden, Conn., four bridges in Rowe, Heath, Colrain, and Monroe, $10,239.95.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News"
7:30 p. m.—"Just Music" (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Serial Play, "Rupert of Hentzau." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—"Business Life in Modern Japan," talk in English. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Made in Germany." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Colorful Operetta Melodies. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m., DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatamela—11 p. m.—Chamber Music TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - New York	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Giants baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Gloucester Defense Day	"Stella Dallas"	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Studio speakers	Ceremonies	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees - New York	"Consolaires"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	"Tropical Moods"; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	"National Defense"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"; records.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports; Music	Sports; Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European News	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment.	"Let's Dance"
7:45				Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Canadian Holiday";	"Salon Silhouettes"	Ed Mayehoff; quartet;	"Fireside Time"
8:15	"questions; answers	dramatized travelogue	Gen. Hugh S. Johnson	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Western Troubadours
8:30	"Strange Os It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Sport program
8:45	Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function"; recording	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Ray Milland; Fay Bainter; Dorothy Lamour; John Trotter's Orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Sen. Wheeler, Montana, on "Conscription"**		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	"Aloah Land"; music		Pennant Contenders	The Majestics
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	NBC Concert Or.; Vicki Chase; Tom Thomas	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Grant Park Concert	Swinging Strings
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Alien Registration"	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake"; sketch. "Kate Hopkins"; drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45	"Hits and Encores"			Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's progr'm	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Press news	"Breakfast Club"; Don	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	Jean Harper, contralto
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Betty Crocker"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport program	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-Senators base-	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Senators base-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Senators base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Senators base-	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Mrs. Florence S. Kear	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	John Kirby's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Novatime"; records	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Gang	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Wings for America"; dramatization	Jim and His Texas
8:15	"Masterworks of	"Symphony of Melody"		"Sinfonietta"; Quinto	Ramblers
8:30	Music"	"Death Valley Days";	**Amateur Night at an**	Maganini, conductor	Sport program
8:45	Music; **Elmer Davis**	dramatic sketch	**Army Camp**		Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Grand Central	Condido Botelho, songs	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	Station"; drama	Francis E. Kelly, political talk	"What's My Name"; quiz	"Command Performance";	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			program	dramatization	
10:00	Wendell Willkie	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Night; interviews	"Tropical Moods"	program	News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	Bing Crosby Presents;	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	**Grant Park Concert**	Wally Roth's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	motion picture preview	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	**Chicago Salutes the Antarctic Expedition**	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"The Music You Want"		Tony Pastor's Orchestra	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 243 station in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m. WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH 1310kc.
Springfield—Aug. 15, 16, and 17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Aug. 24, 8:30 a. m., Saturday, Sept. 14, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Aug. 29, 30, 11 a. m., WSYR, 1500kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

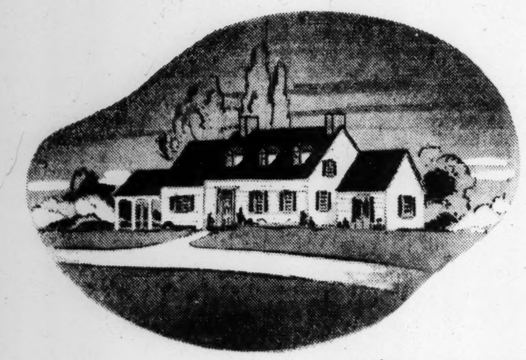
Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).



If You're Looking for a House, Planning to Build, or Shopping for Apartments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Apartment and Real Estate Pages

August 16 and August 23

Will Be a Helpful Guide

Where to look? How much will it cost? How big will it be? These forthcoming issues of The Christian Science Monitor will answer a good many questions the home-seeker is asking. Watch for them. Special photographs, articles, and an unusually large number of real estate advertisements will help you organize your plans for autumn moving.

Flood Control Seeks Tie With Defense Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—If congressional attention can be diverted long enough from defense problems, Massachusetts and Connecticut may obtain approval of a $13,230,000 flood control program for the Quinebaug and Thames Valleys which has been recommended by Army engineers.

However, Administration opposition to additional authorization of flood works may delay such approval until next year unless it can be shown they are vital to the defense program.

The recommended works include four dams in Massachusetts, three in Connecticut and expenditure of $670,000 for channel improvements at Norwich, Conn.

The engineers report said the system of reservoirs would protect Webster, Dudley and Southbridge, Mass., Putnam, Thompson, Jewett City, Stafford Springs, Baltic, Occum and Taftville, Conn., from flood damage.

Warning that it was possible this area might suffer in the future from floods twice the size of that of 1938, Army engineers estimated that past flood damages had averaged $900,000 a year.

They also reported the reservoir system would aid in cleaning up river pollution and they proposed establishment of an interstate watershed authority to co-operate with State and Federal agencies in controlling pollution.

The recommended reservoir sites, estimated costs and rivers on which they would be located follow: In Massachusetts: Hodges Village, $990,000, French River; Buffumville, $820,000, French River; East Brimfield, $1,155,000, Quinebaug River; Westville, $1,560,000, Quinebaug River.

In Conecticut: Mansfield Hollow, $3,090,000, Natchaug River; South Coventry, $3,315,000, Willimantic River; and Andover, $1,630,000, Hop River.

McMasters

Continued from Page 1

duced a letter addressed to William A. McAlister, 7 Rutland St., Cambridge, which he said, was actually meant for himself.

Accuses Republicans

Mr. McMasters gleefully succeeded in dragging the Republican State Committee into the proceedings as financing the protest against him. This came when he drew from Mr. Cochrane the information that the Republican State Committee is being billed for the work he has done. Mr. McMasters said "I am glad I got them in finally."

The National Pensions Party candidate spent considerable time pointing out that the letter sent to the 86,316 persons contained phrases lifted from a special message sent by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Legislature in 1939 recommending changes in the law regulating minority parties Mr. Cochrane said the original draft of the letter was given to him by Edward D. Sirois, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, Boston handwriting expert, returned to the stand at the morning session to testify that she found 9,538 spurious signatures on the E and G series of Mr. McMasters' nomination papers and 5,725 spurious signatures on the unlettered series. This total of 15,263 were all certified signatures, she said.

Mr. McMasters spent considerable time questioning Miss McCarthy about the time necessary to check signatures in an effort to prove his contention that he could not possibly check the signatures on his own papers.

37,000 Called Spurious

Late yesterday Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, Boston handwriting expert, testified that of the approximately 27,000 signatures she examined on the McMasters papers 15,000 were "spurious."

This figure brought to approximately 37,000 McMasters petition signatures that three handwriting experts have challenged as spurious.

However, this 37,000 total would not be sufficient to reduce the number of Mr. McMasters' certified signatures below the 52,977 limit required for a place on the ballot. The McMasters nomination papers contained approximately 150,000 signatures, of which 92,738 were certified. Of the 37,000 signatures declared spurious thousands are among those not certified. Thus they would not affect the McMasters certified total.

Therefore, it is evident that the Republican challengers of Mr. McMasters are attempting to build up a case of fraud against the National Pensions Party candidate as a means of eliminating him from the ballot.

The Commission ruled John B. Condon, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Suffolk County Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, off the ballot after hearing the protest against him made by Charles S. O'Connor, present Clerk. Fraudulent signatures were cited as the reason for Mr. Condon's elimination as a candidate.

Quincy Incident Closed

Quincy police yesterday discounted charges of sabotage which arose when the watchman at Fore River shipyards captured a man as he tried to jump the fence into the yards. Both Quincy police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston announced after questioning the suspect, whose name they would not disclose, they were satisfied he was not a saboteur. Police reported the man had convinced them he jumped the fence in order to see a friend about a job.

New England Troops in Camp

Wide World

Pictures Taken at Army and National Guard Maneuvers in New York State

1. The 182d Infantry of the Massachusetts National Guard shown marching back to camp near Potsdam, N. Y., after a day's training in the field. The 182d is part of the 90,000 Regular Army troops, National Guard men and Organized Reserves, known as the First Army, training in Northern New York since Aug. 4. The units are scheduled to stage a four-day, intensive mock battle from Aug. 19 to 22.

2. A platoon of Battery E, 68th Coast Artillery, Regular Army, pictured near Winthrop, N. Y. with 50-caliber anti-aircraft guns. The unit is from Fort Williams, Portland, Maine.

3. Ready to repel an invader, the sound locator, spotting section and searchlight of the 68th Coast Artillery shown on location near Winthrop, N. Y.

4. A patrol of the Third Cavalry shown on a road near Madrid, N. Y., during maneuvers. The cavalrymen are Regular Army men from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Town Electric Plant Studied For Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15 — The Concord Board of Aldermen has before it two resolutions designed to put the city in the electric business.

One of the resolutions calls for a $4,000 appropriation to finance a City Planning Board survey of a proposed municipally owned electric plant while the second resolution calls for study of the possibilities of installing an electric generating plant for furnishing electricity to the City Hall, Public Library, and Municipal Auditorium.

Alderman-at-Large William A. Stevens is sponsoring the two moves which are now in committee. City Fathers have long been dissatisfied with the cost of electricity purchased by the city. Last spring Alderman Stevens succeeded in getting through a resolution calling on the City Planning Board "to make a study of the advisability and feasibility of the establishment of a municipal electric company in Concord."

Municipal Planning Director Gustaf H. Lehtinen made the study and reported that the city had no legal power to acquire the Concord Electric Company without purchasing its entire facilities and that the City did not possess the legal power to establish a duplicate transmission system to service municipal buildings without first making an offer for the privately owned utility.

Mr. Lehtinen suggested that the city either negotiate for the purchase of the entire Concord Electric Company, recently the subject of an investigation by the State Public Service Commission, or that the city consider the possibilities of establishing a Diesel unit to serve the City Hall and other municipal buildings. He also recommended that the city obtain the services of the same consultant as was engaged by the Public Service Commission in its investigation of the utility.

New Stonington P. O.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Public Building Administration has awarded a $55,000 contract to Di Sandro Brothers, Providence, R. I., for construction of a post office at Stonington, Conn., it has been announced.

Vermont Rehearses Old Steps For Folk Dance Festivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 15—The intricate measures of old-fashioned dances, some of them unknown outside Vermont, were demonstrated to the public today in the eighth annual festival of the Washington County Folk Dance Association, on the green at Goddard College campus here. Sponsored by the Washington County Folk Dance Association, the festival gives people in the surrounding countryside an opportunity to demonstrate to a considerable crowd the numerous steps of such dances as Money Musk, Hull's Victory, Portland Fancy, and the rollicking Merry, Merry Milkmaids.

The dances portrayed are not necessarily antiques brought to life for a summer-time attraction. The dances are commonly enjoyed at Saturday night parties and country dance halls throughout the entire State, and the dancers who prepare for the festival during the early summer refer to their meetings as dances rather than rehearsals.

Members of the Association also make a practice of going about the State teaching the dances. The Association believes it has recaptured numerous old steps, that would have been forgotten soon, from older Vermonters, and such have been taught to a younger generation. In preparing for the festival communities nearby have chosen their better dancers, and each town will send a group to perform. Prizes are to be awarded, and the first trophy carries with it, this year, a trip to the World's Fair Barn Dance for the winning team.

The enthusiasm of the countryside for the festival is hardly more than an enthusiasm for the dances. People have such good times at the regular gatherings of the Association that they enter into the spirit of the exhibition and competition. Rehearsals at this time of year conflict with the haying season, but men have arranged their work to allow them regular sessions with their neighbors. Old-time fiddlin' is the accompaniment to the dances, and in addition to the foot-work the festival brings out some remarkable dance music.

Mrs. Marjorie Johnson of Plainfield may be regarded as the principal worker toward both the festival and the local interest in the folk dance. She insists that complete co-operation from a wide area has really been the chief cause of success. She names Mrs. Mae Bartlett, Emerson Lang of Danville, Harold Townsend, Mrs. Ira Rich Kent, and Miss Hilda Suddis, now in Peiping, as actively aiding her. But especially impressive is the keen interest taken by those who simply come and dance. Two girls touring New England on bicycle last week got behind schedule, and had to pedal furiously to arrive home in time for the Saturday night rehearsal. After bicycling all day, they danced until midnight, perfecting in company with two dozen other Plainfield citizens the steps that they hope will win them a cup.

Clean Street Law Invoked by Mayor

A Cambridge ordinance prohibiting the throwing of refuse on the streets will be immediately enforced, Mayor John W. Lyons announces, in connection with a statement that economy has halted two automatic sweepers from making a customary circuit of the city streets every 10 days.

James F. Mahoney, Superintendent of Streets, explained that enforcement would be necessary if Cambridge streets were to look "anywhere near respectable." Mayor Lyons reiterated his criticism of the Taxpayers Association and the City Council for their blocking the 1940 budget, and he said that this is one of the services that would have to be curtailed.

Wollaston Sidewalks

More than 7,000 feet of bituminous sidewalks will be built along the business side of Wollaston Boulevard from Fenno Street to East Squantum, at a cost of $20,650. The work will be under the direction of the Metropolitan District Commission, it was announced yesterday. The Federal Government will furnish $12,376 of the cost, all of which will be used for labor excepting $1,000 for materials. The project culminates almost two years of campaigning by local residents for sidewalks. Loam and gravel grading will be included in the work.

Boston Hopes For U. S. Aid In Bridge Plan

Possibility of getting Federal aid to rebuild Meridian Street bridge—a $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 project apparently made necessary by a War Department order addressed to the City of Boston—was seen by some City officials today as they studied the situation for some means of keeping prospective outlay from falling on the shoulders of Boston taxpayers.

A new law passed this year provides that the War Department may, at its own discretion, agree to pay part of the cost of remodeling and rebuilding bridges which it has condemned as being unsuitable for navigational purposes, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland explained. He is studying the provisions of the act preparatory to seeking Federal assistance for the local project.

The bridge, an 82-year-old structure that was remodeled in 1911, was declared dangerous to navigation by Army engineers following public hearing and an investigation of the situation. The 100-foot draw span is too narrow for large boats, which must negotiate a sharp curve in Chelsea Creek just as they enter the gap, they found.

Accordingly, they have instructed Boston to widen the draw span to 175 feet— a project which involves complete rebuilding of the structure, according to City engineers — within three years. There is a penalty if the altering of the structure is not completed by that time. The bridge links East Boston and Chelsea.

Commissioner Hyland and the City law department are also investigating the apportionment of costs for the 1911 rebuilding projects, in their study of proposals for allotment of the expense among Boston, Chelsea and Revere. This would require a legislative act; and it appeared a proposal to allot some of the cost to the latter two communities may be added to Boston's legislative calendar for the 1941 session of the General Court.

Whether the City would appeal to the War Department to rescind its order was not known today, pending consultations with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who is away on vacation.

The bridge is the busiest from a maritime standpoint in Boston. During 1939 approximately 9,900 boats passed through the draw. Large oil "farms" are located upstream from the site.

Nahant Tableaus For Flower Show To Tell History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 15—America's history, from "Indian Summer—1620," through "Our First Thanksgiving," "Our First Flag," "The Blue and the Gray," up to today will be told in elaborate flower tableaus at the Flower Show here tomorrow in Nahant Town Hall. The hours are from 2 to 10 p. m.

In keeping with public concern for Europe's war refugees, there will be a special Red Cross benefit, and, adding to the American motif, red, white and blue boutonnieres will be made to order by sub-debs.

'Erich,' in Boston, Tells of War Perils

Even in the United States a German refugee cannot speak without fear of the Gestapo, and 16-year-old Erich of Germany, who has felt the hand of the Nazi rule, the discomforts of a Netherlands concentration camp, and the tenseness of a war-preparing England have all combined to make him prefer to be known publicly only as "Erich."

Now living with a relative in Boston, he described the breaking up of his home and his internment in Holland.

"There were between three and four hundred of us there," he stated, "the youngest a baby only 10 days old. But I was fortunate, there were other camps which had many more crowded into them." The food was poor, too, he added.

In England it was different. He was free there and while technically an alien, he was classified as a friendly alien, not an enemy, and permitted to go where he chose.

Erich came to America on the Lancastria which was the liner whose sinking in June was announced only recently by the British authorities.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY NOW ON THE BOARDS." — *Walter Winchell*
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY SHIRLEY ROSS
Rodgers & Hart's *Newest Musical Comedy Hit*
HIGHER AND HIGHER
Leif Erickson • Marie Nash • Lee Dixon
SHUBERT, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-5990. Air Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:30

"A Perfect Comedy" —*ATKINSON N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
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HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
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Plays in Prospect on the Summer Circuit

Attractions scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. Aug. 21-24, "Our Town."
Harrison — Deertrees Theater. Ruth Chatterton in "Pygmalion."
Kennebunkport — Kennebunkport Playhouse Aug. 20-24, old-fashioned melodrama, "Love Rides the Rails."
Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot."
Skowhegan — Lakewood Playhouse. Harry Carey in "Ah, Wilderness," with Stephen and Ellen Carey, his son and daughter.

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. "Three Men on a Horse."
New London — New London Players. Aug. 21-24, "Gold in the Hills."
Peterborough — Peterborough Players. Aug. 21-24, "Hay Fever."
Rye Beach—Farragut Players. Frances Farmer in "Little Women."
Tamworth—Barnstormers, "Biography," in a circuit of New Hampshire towns.
Whitefield—Chase Barn Playhouse. "Dulcy."

Vermont

Brattleboro — Playhouse. Aug. 20-24, "Streets of New York."
Weston — Weston Playhouse. Aug. 23-25, "Sweeney Todd."

Massachusetts

Amherst — Drama Festival. Thornton Wilder and Gloria Stuart in "Our Town."
Chatham — Monomoy Theater. Aug. 21-24, "The Late Christopher Bean."
Cohasset—South Shore Players. Ramon Novarro in "The Command to Love," with Doris Dalton.
Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Grace George in "Kind Lady."
Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal."
Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater. Lenore Ulric in "Twentieth Century."
Marblehead—North Shore Players. Tallulah Bankhead in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
Gloucester—Gloucester School of the Theater. Aug. 23-24, "The Merchant of Yonkers."
Nantucket — Nantucket Players. Aug. 18-20, "End of Summer," with Dorothy Elder and Morgan Farley.
Osterville—Theater of the Fifteen. Aug. 20-24, "Heartbreak House."
Provincetown—Artists Theater. "Our Town."
Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse. Old-fashioned melodrama, "Love Rides the Rails."
Westboro—Red Barn Theater. "Three Men on a Horse."
Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse. Libby Holman in "Here Today."

Rhode Island

Ashton—Lippitt Players. Aug. 20-25, "Emmy May," a new musical comedy.
Newport—Newport Casino Civic Theater. Aug. 20-24, Jane Cowl in "Madame X."

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse. Aug. 20-24, "Whistling in the Dark."
Guilford — Chapel Playhouse. Tonio Selwart in "Autumn Crocus."
Litchfield—Litchfield Hills Summer Theater. Aug. 20-25, "State Occasion," a new play.
Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater. Aug. 21-24, "Kind Lady."
Suffield — Band Box Theater. Aug. 20-24, "What a Life."
Westport — Westport Country Playhouse. "Serena Blandish."

Bruno

Paul Draper

Dancing star of "The Little Dog Laughed," the new musical which Eddie Dowling will present at the Shubert Theater beginning Tuesday evening.

Berkshire Dance Festival

Ruth St. Denis will give a program of Oriental and religious dances in the Berkshire Hills Dance Festival series at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., on Saturday afternoon at 3:30.

"The Spirit of Incense," the first Oriental dance on her first Oriental program given at the Hudson Theater in New York in 1906; "The Yogi," created in Vienna during a Continental tour in 1907; "Dance of Realization," with scriptural reading composed for her Temple service and special music by Wells Hively; "Dance of Praise"; and "A Color Study of the Madonna" from the Christmas pageant, "The Masque of Mary," as well as several "request" numbers will be included.

Remaining events in this Festival series are Barton Mumaw's solo program on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, and Ted Shawn, assisted by a large group of men and women dancers, presenting "The Creative Dance," on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31.

Stage Notes

Lee Shubert will reopen the Copley Theater as a tryout house late in September, according to the New York Times. Horace Schmidlapp and Joseph M. Gaites will be associated with him in the venture. It is said that 15 scripts have been scheduled, including "Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley.

The new Ed Wynn show, "Boys and Girls Together," will have its first performance on Sept. 4, instead of Sept. 2, according to present plans.

'Swing' Speeds Guardsmen

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—An Army band played "swing" tunes yesterday afternoon, and the Second Battalion 101st Engineers Twenty-Sixth Division Massachusetts National Guard, got in the "groove" and threw a 350-pontoon bridge across the Raquette River in three hours. The music was furnished from the shore by the regiment's own band.

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Symphony No. 2 in D Major
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2. Each week one of the twelve symphonic masterpieces will be released. Those symphonies which are now available are listed in the box at the right. These weekly releases will be made until all of the educational masterpieces provided in the campaign have been made available to the public.

3. You receive each symphony, which consists of either three or four double-faced twelve-inch records for a total payment of $1.69. THIS IS NOT FOR EACH RECORD, but for the COMPLETE symphony, all three or four records, six or eight recordings which comprise each symphony. You receive those of the 12 symphonies you may desire with the understanding that you are obtaining the records for personal use and that you are not securing them for the purpose of re-sale at a higher price. You will be asked to sign a statement to this effect when you receive each symphony. The two symphonies, which consist of five records, require a payment of $2.18 for the entire symphony of all five records, ten recordings. The Cesar Franck D Minor Symphony, on account of its length, is divided into two units, each unit consisting of three double-faced twelve-inch records, and the cost of each unit is the same as for any other three-record group. A quantity of de luxe records, known as Philharmonic Transcriptions, and inclosed in record albums, designed individually for each particular symphony, is available at a slightly higher price.

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MOZART'S
Symphony No. 40 in G Minor
DEBUSSY'S
"Afternoon of a Faun"
"Clouds" and "Festivals"
WAGNER'S
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"
Prelude to "Parsifal"
BACH'S
Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 2 and 3
HAYDN'S
Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor
BEETHOVEN'S
Symphony No. 8 in F Major
BRAHMS'
Symphony No. 2 in D Major
Next Week—FRANCK
Symphony in D Minor
(First Unit)

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Red Sox to Return Home—Squantum Crew Repeats—Hole-in-One at Wollaston

Cronins Back Tomorrow For Long Stay at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Situations change without notice in big league baseball. Take, for example, the case of the Red Sox. A few days ago they were riding along in third place, a mere 5½ games off the American League pace. World Series talk lingered in the vicinity of Fenway Park. It could happen, fans opined, despite Joe Cronin's unsteady pitching. In a circuit lacking an outstanding contender, the Sox were conceded an outside chance.

But today, as the Boston club continued its disappointing series at Yankee Stadium, Cronin found himself crowded from the rear by the onrushing Yankee machine. Unless Manager Joe can rally his forces at once, he will tumble over New York and Chicago into the second division, a rather embarrassing occurrence for a team picked to win the flag.

Indians Monday

The Red Sox continue their struggle tomorrow at Fenway, when they open a three-game series with the Washington Senators. This home stand includes 14 contests and runs through Aug. 29 Following the Senators, the Indians, Tigers, Browns and White Sox come here in that order. As the Cleveland and Detroit clubs are having a great battle at the top of the standing, next week will be an interesting one at the local park. According to present plans, the Indians play singles here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Tigers do three in a row Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Brownie series opens one week from Sunday.

Cronin has had trouble with the second division Senators in recent weeks. In the last four meetings, Bucky Harris has emerged with three wins. Washington makes one more trip to the Hub after this one—during the final four days of the season.

Local Favorites

Local favoritism has swung over to the Bees, who are playing a sparkling game. If they can continue their pace on the next tour of the West, which opens on Monday at Pittsburgh, they may yet climb out of seventh place. It is not stretching a point to say that Casey Stengel's boys are currently playing the best ball in the National League. Their pitching is great and the offense is better than fair.

'Bama Rowell is the new hero of the Hub. By getting five hits in eight times up in yesterday's double-header with the Giants, the Bee second baseman increased his league batting lead. In one afternoon he opened up an 11-point gap on Harry Danning, who stood second early today.

Salvo's Eighth

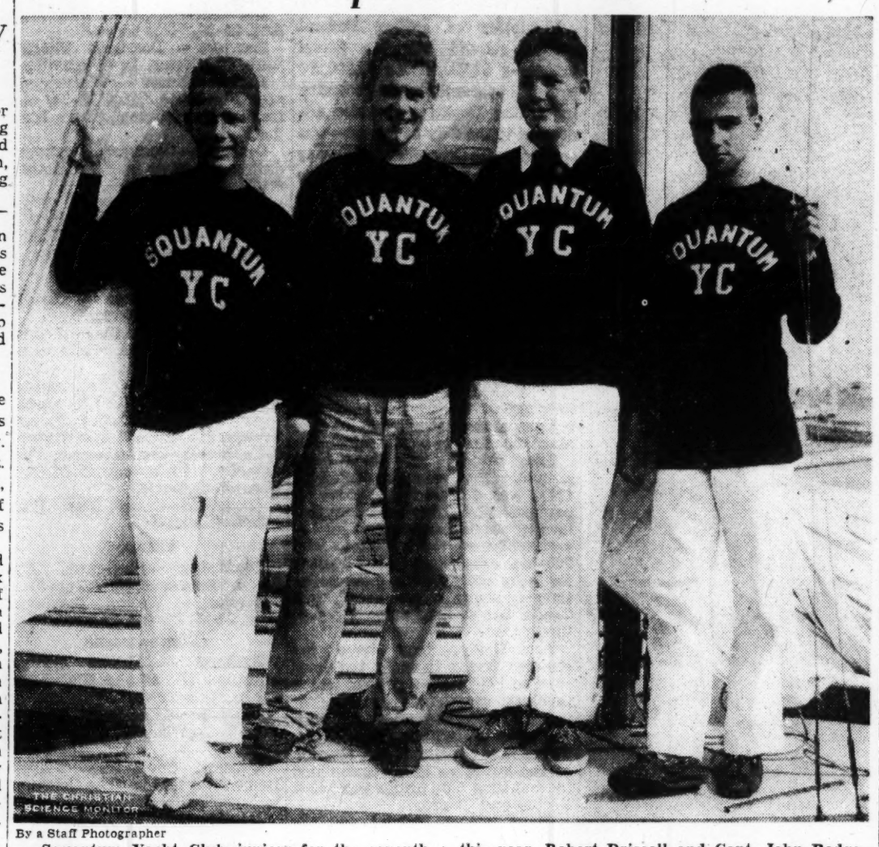
Manny Salvo's victory in the second half of the twin bill was his eighth and his fourth in a row. Also, it was his fourth shutout. He has held the Reds, Phillies, Dodgers and Giants to a total of six runs in the last 39 innings. Is Bill Terry's face red!

Dick Errickson has pitched winning ball his most recent six times out, but has only a pair of victories to show for his efforts. On July 24 he went the route and beat Claude Passeau of the Cubs, 4-3. Pittsburgh then edged him 5-2 and the Cardinals took him 3-1. Dick followed with a 5-3 win over the Reds. Last Friday Whitlow Wyatt of the Dodgers beat him 1-0, when Max West kicked a ball in right field. Yesterday "Errick" dropped his second straight 1-0 decision in 12 heartbreaking innings, to Carl Hubbell.

* * *

Briefs . . . Hubbell was the old master himself. . . His screwball was popping when the Bees got a man in scoring position. . . It was Carl's second shutout. . . He had previously blanked the Dodgers on one hit. . . The Giants stopped Chet Ross in the first three games of the series here, but they had been able to do little with Rowell up to today's single game. . . The Yankees now hold a 9-8 edge in the Red Sox series, exclusive of this afternoon's contest. . . The Tigers, who are now trailing the Indians, have captured 14 out of 18 from the Browns, with one tie. . . The Dodgers have won 10 of their 12 starts with the Phillies.

Champions Hold Title



By a Staff Photographer

Squantum Yacht Club juniors for the seventh time in the last 10 years lashed the Finlay Cup to its almost permanent mooring base as Elliot Patten, Bobby LeBlanc, last year's winner and alternate this year, Robert Driscoll and Capt. John Bodge, Jr., (left to right) sailed a sterling stern chase to nip Duxbury by one-quarter of a point yesterday.

Problem For Officials To Pick Seeding

When Chairman Irving Wright of the Longwood Cricket Club and his board of experts lean forward in their chairs tonight to work out the seedings of the National Doubles tournament, the No. 1 seeded teams in both the women's and men's will be easy pickings; but, after that, pencils will be sharpened frequently, and scrap paper baskets filled.

For the 1940 National Doubles tourney, which begins next Monday at the Chestnut Hill club, is regarded to be the closest in years for domestic rankings.

Few Foreigners

Only one minor foreign team in the men's and several promising women international teams are included in this year's entries, so that the National Doubles is rightly named this summer. Previously, it might have been called, the International Doubles.

In the men's seeding, Frank Parker and Don McNeill will undoubtedly receive first choice. Although the pair have played little doubles together this summer, their vast experience a year ago, and the improved play of McNeill puts them as the most formidable pair of the entries.

Favor Experience

Although youth must be served, the usual practice of seedings is to favor experience over youth, and therefore the young teams of Jack Kramer-Ted Schroeder, Frank Kovacs-Eddie Amark will probably be topped for second berth by Bobby Riggs and his new partner, Welby Van Horn.

Riggs, when teamed with Cooke a year ago, won the Wimbledon doubles and was ranked No. 1 in doubles teams for 1939.

The tournament record of Kramer and Schroeder as a team will undoubtedly cause the committee some trouble. Many will want to place this duo higher than No. 3, for with two tournament triumphs, at Seabright and Southampton, Schroeder and Kramer are the newest doubles sensation.

Veterans Next

Fourth place in the seeding provides more discussion than perhaps any other spot. From the basis of experience solely, the committee might finally place Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff in this spot; but if they do this the veteran team of Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn should follow immediately.

Allison and Van Ryn have proved they are on the comeback trail in the doubles and singles competition so far. Yesterday they trimmed Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey, young intercollegiate pair, 6-3, 6-4, in the Newport Casino tennis.

Mulloy and Prusoff, on the other hand, bowed out at the hands of the young California pair, Bill Reedy and Ken Bartelt, which might drop them in the seeding.

Kovacs-Amark Problem

Closely in line for the fourth berth, but with the veteran teams ahead of them they drop to sixth, is Kovacs, singles sensation of the year and his partner, Amark.

They are the California champions, and led by Kovacs at top shape, are a hard team to defeat. In purely a doubles tournament, Kovacs will work harder than if he were playing singles too.

Bill Reedy and Ken Bartelt, new to local fans, are liable to be a smart darkhorse team in the tourney. Winners at North Conway a month ago, beating Kovacs and Amark in the fourth round, and holders of many upsets, this University of Southern California pair will be a difficult team to beat—therefore, a spot of seventh seeded if not higher.

Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey should be next in line for eighth, with Annapolis Joe Hunt and his new California teammate, Ted Olewine, next. For a tenth seeded team, Charles Mattman and Tom Harman might fill the berth.

Franzeim Led Junior Golfers Into Semifinal This Morning

Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, medalist and runner-up a year ago, led the way into the semifinal round of the State Junior golf tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club this morning, as he carved out a 2-and-1 victory over Harry McGrath, Jr., Winchester.

In his match this afternoon, Franzeim played Ed Anderson of Blue Hill, who was only one over par for the 14 holes he needed in eliminating John Van Arsdale, Wianno, 4 and 3.

The other semifinal included young Joe Monahon Jr., of Belmont, and James Harvey of Arlmont, who were due to start off in the first match after lunch. Monahon equaled par for 17 holes in defeating Ray Leighton of Wenham, 2 and 1, while Harvey was two over par as he stroked his way past J. D. Clark of Oakley, 3 and 2.

In the morning matches the juniors, none of whom has yet turned 20 years of age, played excellent golf. On the outward nine two were under Wollaston's testing par, two equaled the par figures and the others had an aggregate of only seven strokes above par.

Of the semifinalists Monahan has turned in by far the most imposing scores in match play. For three rounds, 48 holes in all, "Little Joe" was four strokes under par. The semifinal, incidentally, is the furthest he has ever gone in this tournament.

State Junior Golf

Quarter-Final Results

J. W. Monahan, Jr., Belmont, defeated R. W. Leighton, Wenham, 2 and 1.
James Harvey, Arlmont, defeated J. D. Clark, Oakley, 3 and 2.
Ed Franzeim, Bellevue, defeated Harry A. McGrath Jr., Winchester, 2 and 1.
Ed Anderson, Blue Hill, defeated John Van Arsdale, Wianno, 4 and 3.

Splitting the Fairways

Young Sullivan a Future Star

Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, the 17-year-old Dedham High School senior, may have been one of the most disappointed boys when he was eliminated in the first round of the State junior golf tournament at Wollaston yesterday, but according to one of the outstanding pros in the country today, Davie should not take his defeat too hard.

E. J. "Dutch" Harrison of Little Rock is the pro, and he is positive in his statement that young Sullivan is a coming golfer. "He plays a pretty good game right now," the tall Southerner drawled, "and if he slows down his play a bit, there is no reason why he should not climb right to the top."

Harrison was speaking from more than a slight acquaintanceship with Dave's game, for the two were paired in the recent Burlington open. "Dutch," in fact, was so impressed with the Blue Hill boy's ability that he came out to Wollaston yesterday afternoon especially to see him play. Sad to relate, Dave was all through after the first round.

Manner of Losing

Sullivan, though, did not mind losing to Johnny Van Arsdale of Wianno half so much as he did mind the manner in which he lost. John had held a lead of two holes going to the 15th. There Dave got a birdie to cut that lead in half, and he wiped it out with another birdie at the 500-yard 17th.

The 17th hole was almost a story in itself, for Dave knew that he must wipe out the deficit there if he wanted to stay in the tournament. The 18th, a 250-yard affair, is too short and too capable of being birdied for good golfers to rely upon as the place to win a hole. On the next-to-the-last hole, then, Dave was down the middle with his drive some 250 yards, about 40 yards in front of John. Van Arsdale played his second just short of the huge trap which yawns right in front of the green.

Figured Shot

Taking plenty of time to figure his shot, Sullivan finally pulled his brassie out of his bag. Knowing that he would have to get more than 200 yards on the carry, and pinning his faith on that one shot, he let fly. The ball cleared the trap, bounced once on the green and Dave got his birdie.

After halving the 18th, the two went on to extra holes. Van Arsdale was on in two at the 19th, while Sullivan was just short. Dave chipped about two feet beyond the pin, and his opponent called his congratulations for the shot. Later he admitted he was about to concede the putt for a half, just before Sullivan stepped up to putt. It was a tricky downhiller, but one which should have been sunk. The ball curved away from the hole, rimmed the lip, and came to rest just an inch beyond the cup. John got his four and the match.

Father Agrees

In spite of losing, Sullivan should not become too discouraged. After all, it is quite a feat for a 17-year-old to qualify for the State amateur this year, and for the New England amateur the past two years. His father agrees, declaring that it is probably better for the youngster that he is not walking away with the trophies right now. "Of course I would like to see him win," Sullivan Senior declared, "but this experience will be invaluable to him later."

A great friend of the present State amateur champion, Ted Bishop of Woodland, young Sullivan can take heart in the promise of future victories promised by Harrison. "Dutch" plans to play in the New Hampshire open this week end, and then in the P. G. A. tournament at Hershey beginning Aug. 26.

Rutgers Grid Star Signs To Play Against Redskins

The Eastern College All-Stars have added another local boy to their roster. Bill Tranavitch, Rutgers powerhouse, who makes his home in Norwood, Mass., has accepted in invitation to play against the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park on Sept. 10, in the second annual Crosscup-Pishon Benefit game.

Coach Nelson probably will call upon Tranavitch to play right half-back, his position the last two season at Rutgers, and also will use him to back up the line, which is his favorite phase of football. As a sophomore Bill was an outstanding offensive man, leading the Rutgers team in scoring with 90 points. After Harvey Harmon took over the coaching Tranavitch was shifted to a position where his ability as a blocker would count most.

Weighs 200 Pounds

The Norwood youth weighs 200 pounds and is able to stand hard going. His personal scoring record went down from 13 touchdowns and 12 after-points in 1937 to a mere 36 points in 1939; yet he led the Rutgers team in scoring. He is interested in a teaching-coaching job. Bill may play professional football for a few seasons. He has an offer from the Detroit Lions.

Track Star

Aside from being a football star, Bill was outstanding on the track team in his undergraduate days. He holds the Middle Atlantic States Conference record for the shotput, 46ft., 5in.

Tranavitch is the first Rutgers man invited to play in the New York and Boston All-Star contests.

Bees

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead 2b	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
*Danning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Ott 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Moore lf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Demaree rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	22	1	0
Seeds cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
O'Dea c	3	0	1	2	1	2	0
Cuccinello 3b, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Witek ss	4	0	2	2	2	6	0
Hubbell p	3	0	0	0	0	6	1
Totals	38	1	8	9	36	24	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	3	3	7	8	1
West rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ross lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	1	3	2	5	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	14	2	1
Berres c	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson p	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	39	0	5	6	36	23	2

*Batted for Whitehead in ninth. †Batted for Stewart in 12th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Run batted in, Demaree. Two-base hits, O'Dea, Cooney. Stolen bases, Rowell 2. Sacrifices, Hubbell, Young, Moore, Cooney, Hassett. Double plays, Young (unassisted); Errickson, Miller and Hassett; Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 5, Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Hubbell 2, by Errickson. Struck out, by Hubbell. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barr. Time 2h. 14m. Attendance (estimated) 7,000.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	2	4	4	6	0
E. Moore rf	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	2	2	3	2	4	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	2	3	10	0	0
Berres c	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Salvo p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	9	13	27	12	1
NEW YORK							
Whitehead 2b	4	0	1	1	3	5	0
J. Moore lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Demaree cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	10	1	0
Danning c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Ott rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	1
Witek ss	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Gumbert p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Rucker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	0	8	8	24	12	1

*Batted for Gumbert in seventh inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	x	—6

Runs batted in, Berres, Miller 2, Salvo, E. Moore. Two-base hits, Miller, Hassett. Three-base hits, Miller, Rowell. Double plays, Whitehead and Young; Miller, Rowell and Hassett 3. Left on base, New York 7, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Gumbert 3, by Lynn, by Salvo 3. Struck out, by Gumbert, by Lynn, by Salvo 3. Hits, off Gumbert, 7 in 6 innings; off Lynn, 2 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Salvo. Losing pitcher, Gumbert. Umpires, Stewart, Barr and Magerkurth. Time, 1h. 56m. Attendance, actual, 8,014.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2193

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gordon, 2b	5	2	3	3	2	2	0
Rolfe 3b	4	2	2	3	0	2	0
Henrich rf	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
J. DiMaggio cf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Keller lf	2	0	1	1	4	0	0
Rosar c	4	0	2	2	9	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Crosetti ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ruffing p	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	8	11	12	27	5	0
BOSTON							
D DiMaggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cramer lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Finney 1b	4	1	2	6	6	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	1
Foxx c	4	1	2	5	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	6	16	24	10	1

*Batted for Johnson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Finney, Williams, Henrich 2, J. DiMaggio, Foxx, Rolfe 3, Rosar 2. Two-base hits, Rolfe, Finney. Home runs, Finney, Williams, Foxx. Stolen base, Gordon. Double play, D. DiMaggio and Cronin. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Johnson 4, by Ruffing 2. Struck out, by Ruffing 7, by Johnson 4. Hits, off Johnson, 10 in 7 innings; off Galehouse, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Johnson (Rolfe). Wild pitch, Johnson. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 2:10. Umpires, Ormsby, Summers and Pipgras. Attendance, 7187.

Canadian Pro

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (CP)—Stan Leonard of Calgary, Alta., won the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday by defeating Bill Kerr of Toronto in an 18-hole play-off after the two tied for first in the 72-hole event. Leonard posted a 69, one under par, in the play-off to Kerr's 72.

Finlay Cup Winners

1926—Duxbury Yacht Club, John S. Wilbur.
1927—Duxbury Yacht Club, John S. Wilbur.
1928—Duxbury Yacht Club, John S. Wilbur.
1929—Hingham Yacht Club, James R. Cobb.
1930—Cohasset Yacht Club, Robert W. James.
1931—Squantum Yacht Club, William Scott.
1932—Squantum Yacht Club, Leonard Van Dalen.
1933—Duxbury Yacht Club, Ralph Lawson.
1934—Duxbury Yacht Club, Jeff Stetson.
1935—Squantum Yacht Club, George Scott, Jr.
1936—Squantum Yacht Club, Ronald Darling.
1937—Squantum Yacht Club, Ronald Darling.
1938—South Boston Yacht Club, Harry McDonough.
1939—Squantum Yacht Club, Francis LeBlanc.
1940—Squantum Yacht Club, John Bodge, Jr.

Tiller Talk

Squantum Retains Finlay Cup

The most dramatic finish in South Shore junior yacht racing championship history was enacted late yesterday afternoon by Squantum's defending champions—Capt. John Bodge, Elliot Patten, spinnaker man, and Bob Driscoll.

On-lookers in spectator boats at the finish line of this 15th Finlay Cup series were highly enthused and horns, whistles and shouts brought wide smiles as the Squantum crew jumped up and down in their boat in exuberant demonstration.

Well might they be happy, for they had won the South Shore championship again, the seventh time in 10 years, and they had won it by the margin of one-quarter of a point over Duxbury.

Astern of either Quincy, Savin Hill or Duxbury from the first race until the last one hundred yards of the finale, these Squantum defenders showed courage and sailing ability, seldom witnessed in junior yachting annals.

Boat Between

Going into the last race of the series Bodge and his mates knew they would have to put some other crew in between themselves and Duxbury in order to retain the Finlay Cup for another year.

Until the final hundred yards it was a discouraging race for Squantum. Duxbury was first by half a boat at the weather mark, with Cohasset next and Squantum close astern of the other two. Hingham was in fourth berth and not far from Squantum.

Even the Squantum rooters aboard Sylvester Gookin's Imalone, power boat of the press and spectators, had given the cup to Duxbury. Duxbury rooters aboard, including Bob Williams, Duxbury crew alternate, were all smiles.

Squantum Creeps Up

Halfway down the reach from Hangman's Island buoy to Peterson's Rock, Squantum had crept up on Duxbury and was gradually luffing the leading boat to windward. Cohasset had grabbed the lead, with Hingham closing the gap on the other two.

An eighth of a mile from the next turning mark, Squantum was within breathing distance of Duxbury, and was alternately reaching up and running down with Duxbury covering all the way.

The high course of the two boats allowed Cohasset's John Quincy Adams to round Peterson's in the lead. A clever jibe, which later Duxbury protested, allowed Squantum to sneak in ahead of Duxbury at the buoy, with Hingham not far behind.

Blanket Applied

The "blanket" was put on Duxbury quickly by the Squantum sailors as they rapidly opened water. They had finally passed Duxbury.

Squantum supporters on the press boat were out of their doldrums. They began the "if" arguments and discussions. "If Squantum could catch the Cohasset boat, and Cohasset beat Duxbury," that was the early maneuver by the onlookers.

But Squantum couldn't catch Cohasset, for Duxbury continued to hold the defenders high. Meanwhile Hingham was coming up fast on the lower course, and the attention was turned to that crew.

Variety of Champions

One hundred yards from the finish line, Duxbury was the new Finlay Cup champion for 1940. Seventy-five yards from the finish line, Duxbury was still the champion. Fifty-yards from the line, either Duxbury or Squantum was the Finlay titlist. Twenty-five yards from the tape, Squantum was the new champion.

At the line, Squantum support-ers let loose. Squantum had beaten Hingham by six seconds, a half a boat length in the light air, and Duxbury finished astern of Hingham by 40 seconds.

* * *

Short Tacks: Without a doubt it was the closest race ever, according to LeRoy Lane, member of the Executive Committee taking Pres. George E. Hills' place . . . Weather conditions were perfect throughout series . . . A record number of five races in one day were sailed yesterday.

* * *

Duxbury's handling of the Indian Class dories was most complimentary, and certainly must be the "best" runner-up crew in the district's history . . . Skipper Freeman Boynton also proved a capable tactician.

* * *

Savin Hill dropped to next to last in the fifth race and lost their lead which they had held since the second encounter . . . Doug Russell's windward plays did not work out so well as in the earlier races.

* * *

Complete point standing of crew for 1940 Finlay Cup series: Squantum, 37½, Duxbury, 37¼, Cohasset, 32½, Savin Hil, 28¼, Quincy, 27¼, Hingham, 19, and Hull, 16.

Roulette Leads Moose, Evanthia In Ladies' Plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

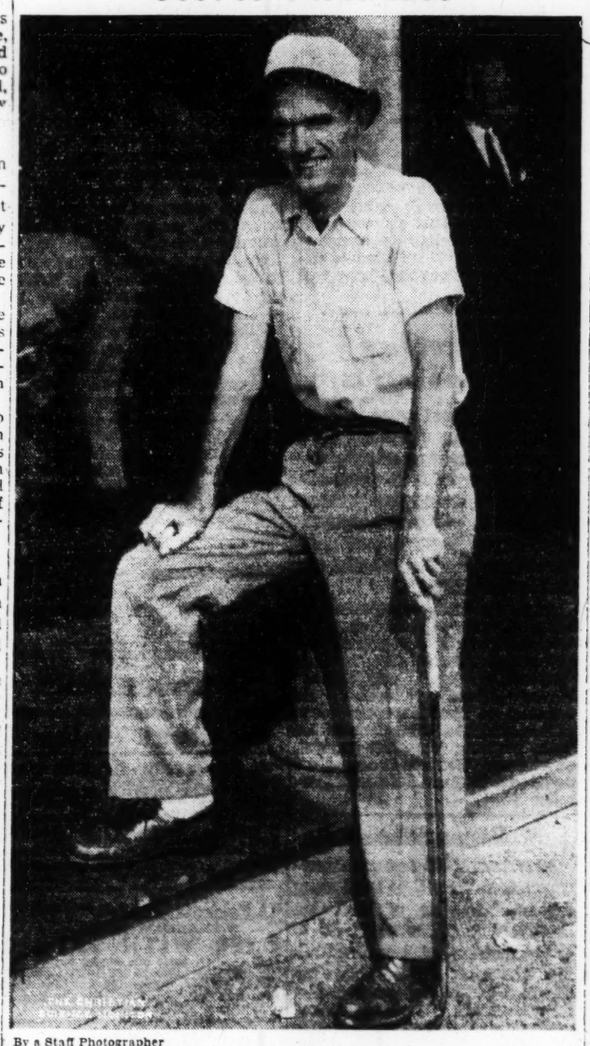
MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 15—Lincoln Davis, Jr., and his Roulette went into today's final Ladies' Plate series of the Eastern Yacht Club with a three-point lead over John Lawrence's Roosevelt Bowl winner, Moose, and E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II.

Nancy Leiter's Venture and George D. Haskell's Navigo II, which won yesterday's double feature, were tied in the two-boat Eastern Challenge Cup Eight-Meter series.

Davis chalked up a second and first respectively in yesterday's two races, thus taking the lead from Moose. Lawrence helmed Moose to first position in the morning race, but dropped to third in the afternoon. The Ladies' Plate series in which nine Thirty Squares are competing has evolved into a three-boat race, with Evanthia picking up a third and second.

Point standing of the Thirties are as follows: Roulette II, Lincoln Davis, Jr., 36; John S. Lawrence's Moose, 33; E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II, 33; Charles Curtis' Ellen, 19; Edward R. Mitton's Mitamar II, 18; Ernest B. Dane, Jr.'s Taaroa, 16; Daniel E. Watson's Lill Singa, 16; Alfred E. Chase's Viking, 14; James T. Connolly's Valiant, 11.

Scores First Ace



By a Staff Photographer

Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, 19-year-old Boston University sophomore, scored a hole-in-one on the 150-yard ninth hole during the State junior golf tournament at Wollaston Golf Club yesterday. The runner-up in last year's tourney, Franzeim holds three successive White Mountain amateur titles. The ace was his first since he began the game.

Basin Is Ready For Youngsters' Model Yachts

For many weeks now the Metropolitan District Commission has been engaged in reconstructing the Lagoon in the Charles River Basin and the engineers have notified the officials that, with favorable weather, the work will be completed this week. This will please youngsters of Greater Boston who are planning to take part in the Third Model Yacht Regatta of the season to be held Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10 a. m. Entrees are now being accepted by the Model Yacht Division of Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

This will be the third of a series of regattas being held this summer. The final regatta will be held in September when special prizes will be awarded to the boys who have accumulated the most points. The winner of the second regatta was James Nilsen of Mowbridge, South Dakota, who was visiting a cousin in the Back Bay.

The Advisory Committee of the regattas include famous yachting names as well as those of many civic leaders—notably Charles Francis Adams, Allan Forbes, Gunnark Munnick, Charles Farley, Fred L. Pigeon, George C. Greener, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Edward C. Emerson and Professor George Owen. Members of the Boston Model Yacht Association are contributing their time and effort at these regattas to promote interest of younger people in this ideal recreational activity.

Jean Bauer Ready To Defend Title

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—Jean Bauer, hard-hitting Providence R. I., golfer, rated a slight favorite, by virtue of her last year's triumph, as a field of 70 prepared to tee off today in the Ekwanok women's invitation links tournament.

Play was scheduled for 54-holes of medal competition, with some of the East's leading sharpshooters gunning for top honors over the difficult Ekwanok course. Patty Berg scored a women's record of 72 on this course while winning the inaugural event four years ago.

Most of New England's women's champions were slated to play, including Mary Holt, Maine; Mrs. Arthur Roland, Connecticut; Mrs. Brandon Jones, Vermont; as well as Marjorie Harrison, New York titleholder, and Jane Cothran, champion of Mexico.

Indian Harbor Sound Champion

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Though finishing third in today's fifth and final race, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club entry of Greenwich, Conn., with Richard Middleton skipper, won the junior sailing championship of Long Island Sound and the Pequot Cup with a total of 44 points.

Pequot, skippered by Roderick McNeil, Jr., captured second place with 38 points by winning yesterday's race in a close finish with Cold Spring, which was third with 37 points. Indian Harbor, in winning the cup for the first time, piled up 35 points in the first two days of racing and needed only to finish eighth yesterday to win.

McSpaden Practice

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the Winchester, Mass., professional who opens the defense of his Canadian open golf title today, shot a brilliant 67 over the Scarboro Golf and Country Club course in his final practice round yesterday.

Baseball Games

Today

National League
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Tomorrow

American League
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
New York at Philadelphia.

National League
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Boston at Brooklyn (night).
Philadelphia at New York night).
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (2).

Vermont Singles

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 15 (AP)—Janet Scantlebury of Schenectady, N. Y., entered the finals of Vermont's singles open tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of Gardner, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

She will meet the other semi-finals winner, Betty Morris of New York, who vanquished Adele Lesneski of Gardner, 6—1, 6—1. The final match probably will be played Friday.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	85	298	100	.336
Ross	103	107	122	.299
Cooney	71	224	67	.299
Miller	104	386	112	.290
West	94	318	90	.284
Moore	82	222	59	.266
Hassett	101	399	93	.233
Sisti	90	343	77	.224
Glossop	81	166	37	.223
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	51	110	21	.191
Berres	66	149	27	.181
Wietelmann	21	14	2	.143

(* Leads National League.)

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	96	412	144	.349
Carey	20	33	11	.333
Williams	100	388	128	.329
Cramer	109	478	145	.303
Foxx	101	356	108	.304
Di Maggio	64	212	65	.300
Cronin	108	392	109	.278
Peacock	31	108	30	.278
Tabor	101	398	110	.276
Doerr	107	426	117	.274
Spence	33	52	11	.212
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	5	2	0	1.000
Salvo	14	8	5	.615
Errickson	25	8	8	.500
Sullivan	26	7	12	.368
Posedel	26	8	13	.348
Coffman	25	1	2	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Strincevitch	22	2	5	.286
Javery	22	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	27	6	2	.750
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Dickman	25	8	5	.615
Johnson	9	3	2	.600
Wilson	31	8	5	.615
Hash	30	7	6	.538
Galehouse	22	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	28	3	5	.375
Bagby	27	7	13	.350
Terry	2	0	0	.000

Pitching Featured Games in Major Leagues as Veteran Twirlers Win Contests

Hubbell, Ruffing and Smith Turn In Important Triumphs

By the Associated Press

The veterans with the funny deliveries did all right.

Yesterday's two best pitched games were turned in by Carl Hubbell of the Giants and Al Smith of the Cleveland Indians, the foremost exponents of the screwball.

Smith, of the two, turned in the better job. Working under the lights, he limited the Chicago White Sox to one hit—Jimmy Webb's single in the third—to enable the Indians to hold their two game league lead by virtue of a 4-0 victory. The game was played before 59,068, largest night crowd of the season.

Weatherly Hero

It was the eighth victory in 10 games for the Indians and Roy Weatherly was as much a hero with his bat as Smith was with his screwball.

The Hubbell victory in the first of a twin bill was a drama of the dime novel variety. While Carl was elbowing his way to a five-hit, 12-inning 1-0 victory over the Bees, Mel Ott, who had been benched for failure to hit recently, stole some of the show. Acting as a pinch hitter in the 12th he singled, was sacrificed and scored on Frank Demaree's single to give the team's veterans all the laurel wreaths.

In the second game Manuel Salvo, a Giant cast-off, blanked his former mates with eight hits to win 6-0, and make Bill Terry acutely conscious that the trade he made for Tony Cuccinello, using Manny as bait, was not the best he ever made.

Dodgers Split

Meanwhile, the Brooklyn Dodgers had a chance to close the gap between themselves and the idle Cincinnati Reds, but they flubbed it. After winning the first game 6-5 as Freddie Fitzsimmons got credit for his 12th of the year, they lost the second 9-6 as Johnny Rizzo and Bob Bragan hit in timely fashion and the Brooks' pitching folded completely.

The New York Yankees crept back into the first division by lambasting the Boston Red Sox for the third straight time, 8-3 as Red Ruffing held the opposition to six hits, three of them homers by Lou Finney, Jimmy Foxx and Ted Williams. The bombers hit no homers in winning their sixth straight, but they bunched 11 blows off Earl Johnson and Denny Galehouse.

Tigers Triumph

The Detroit Tigers finally came out of their slump, after four losses, to hop on the St. Louis Browns 13-7 in a loosely played game that cost the Browns the services of Johnny Whitehead, who was injured in a collision at first base.

Buddy Lewis's triple in the ninth with two out and two on gave the Senators a 5-3 victory over the Athletics. Ken Chase limited the A's to seven hits, while the Nats were punching Nelson Potter's deliveries for 11.

Pepper Martin, last of a long line of substitutes, worked Mace Brown for a walk in the eleventh inning with the bases loaded to force in the run that gave the Cards a 7-6 night game victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Clyde Shoun, last of four Card pitchers, got credit for the victory in the game that saw 32 hits rattle the walls of Sportsman's Park. The losers got 17 of the blows. Brown was charged with the loss, the Pirates' second in a row.

Sarah Palfrey in Semifinal

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., acknowledged as the world's greatest woman tennis star, suffered one of her rare lapses here today, the loss of a set, but she came back to defeat Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

The recovery placed Miss Marble in the semifinals of the Essex County Club's 16th annual women's invitation tournament where tomorrow she will meet her doubles partner, Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nevada.

Miss Palfrey Follows

Miss Palfrey followed Miss Marble into the semifinal plane by scoring a 6—2, 6—0 victory over Valerie Scott of England, runner-up here last year to Miss Marble.

Miss Marble was obviously not relaxed in her first two sets against Miss Bundy, daughter of May Sutton Bundy, national champion in 1904. She was hitting drives that fell far short of the back baselines and Miss Bundy was able to force the pace most of the way.

After Intermission

After the intermission, however, the champion so completely outplayed her opposition that Miss Bundy once exclaimed, "What can I do?" Her placements were catching deep corners and kicking white clouds of line chalk and Miss Bundy was only able to win 12 points in the six final games against 26 for the champion.

Miss Palfrey had a runaway over Miss Scott, one of England's brightest Wightman Cup stars. The English girl was completely off form, punching serves yards over the lines and netting easy setups she normally could put away for kills. She all but quit after the second game of the second set, dropping her racquet in obvious chagrin.

Day's Program

The day's program was to be completed later with a quarter-final doubles match pairing the all-Los Angeles quartet of Pat Canning and Virginia Wolfenden against Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne.

Miss Betz was berthed in the upper half of the singles semi-final where tomorrow she will play Mary Hardwick, England's top-seeded star.

American Stars May Develop

By the Associated Press

One of the few woman tennis coaches in the game, Eleanor Tennant, of Beverly Hills, Calif., says that the concentration of American stars here, due to Wimbledon's canceled tournament this summer, may mean the development of thousands more players in this country.

One of the game's keenest analysts, Miss Tennant has had Alice Marble as a pupil since 1934.

Had Riggs Too

Bobby Riggs, the men's national champion, is another who has sought Miss Tennant's advice, which is based upon a close study of the world's great players for the past 25 years.

"When the Wimbledon tournaments were played prior to the outbreak of the present war," she said during a lull in the women's tournament at Manchester, "all of our leading players went abroad, leaving us just a lot of stay-at-homes. These players were so evenly matched that nobody was able to emerge head and shoulders over the rest of the field and the results often were quite contradictory.

Top Crop

"This year, we have the top crop of Riggs, McNeill, Parker, Kovacs and Van Horn playing in this country and they've had all sorts of troubles—proving that if players in the lower half of the first 10 are given an opportunity to meet men of Davis Cup caliber they discover that the top fellows have bad days, too, and that anything less than the very best tennis is not good enough. New personalities bring new interest to the game and that's why there will be thousands of more players to the game."

Speaking of Riggs' game, Miss Tennant said that most followers of tennis classify the champion as primarily a defensive player.

Stress Offense

"But I believe," she said, "that Bobby is capable of making offense 70 per cent of his game." It was because of his recent showings that he passed up Newport this week and has gone down to New York to get in a week's practice with Don Budge and John Nogrady.

"Bobby is determined to hold onto his singles championship, and I think he'll do it by concentrating more on attack. A good part of his trouble has been in getting to the net too quickly, but I think that will be corrected by the end of this week."

Miss Tennant hopes to be on hand at Longwood next week when Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey will attempt to retain their title in the national doubles championships.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .350; Finney, Boston, .349.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 93; McCosky, Detroit, 91.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 103; Di Maggio, New York, 95.

Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 149; Cramer, Boston, 145.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 39; Greenberg, Detroit, 38.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit, Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 13.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 28; Di Maggio, New York, 25.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 25; Walker, Washington, 18.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 14-2; Rowe, Detroit, 11-2.

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, 338; Danning, New York, .327.

Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 83; Mize, St. Louis, 78.

Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 88; Mize, St. Louis, 85.

Hits—Herman, Chicago, 137; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 135.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 33; Hack, Chicago, 30.

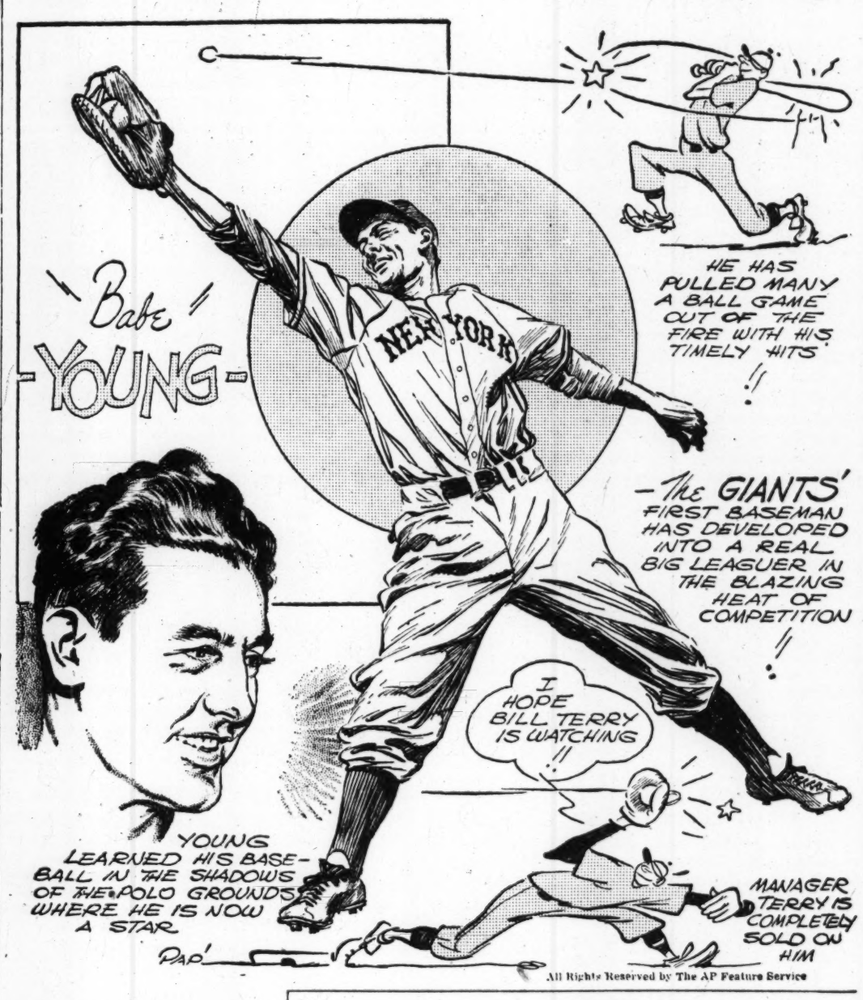
Triples—Ross, Boston, 11; Mize, St. Louis, 10.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 34; Nicholson, Chicago, 19.

Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Frey, Cincinnati, 12.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 12-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-2.

Safe at First —By Pap'


Babe
YOUNG
NEW YORK
HE HAS PULLED MANY A BALL GAME OUT OF THE FIRE WITH HIS TIMELY HITS
THE GIANTS' FIRST BASEMAN HAS DEVELOPED INTO A REAL BIG LEAGUER IN THE BLAZING HEAT OF COMPETITION
I HOPE BILL TERRY IS WATCHING
YOUNG LEARNED HIS BASE-BALL IN THE SHADOWS OF THE POLO GROUNDS WHERE HE IS NOW A STAR
MANAGER TERRY IS COMPLETELY SOLD ON HIM
PAP'

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Old Pop Knickerbocker seems to have a penchant for developing big league first basemen. He sent Gehrig to the Yankees by way of Columbia University; Hank Greenberg from the Bronx to Detroit where Hank starred at first before switching to the outfield; Buddy Hassett to the Boston Bees by way of Manhattan College, the Yankees and the Dodgers; and Frank McCormick from the sidewalks of New York City to the Cincinnati Reds.

And now he has come up with a new first base star in Babe Young, whom he has placed right in his own backyard with the Giants. With Lou Gehrig out of the baseball picture, it is quite possible that Young may take over Lou's place on the roster of famous New York major league stars.

Young is purely a New York product. He was born there, went to school there and when it came time to go to college turned down several flattering offers to attend out-of-town universities and went to Fordham. Quite naturally, he attracted considerable attention when he batted .398, .407 and .404 in his three years of varsity competition.

He was headed for the Yankees' chain until he worked out with the Yankees one day and got a close-up of Lou Gehrig in action. Lou appeared to be so formidable and durable that Young decided he didn't care to wait until Lou slowed up before he got his chance in the big show. He then decided to cast his lot with the Giants mainly because he knew that Manager Bill Terry was having quite a time trying to find a capable first baseman.

Young joined the Giants late in the summer of 1936. He had suffered a broken hand so Terry decided not to farm him out that season but took him along on several road trips so the youngster could get a taste of big league atmosphere. He was placed with Richmond in 1937 where he hit .332 in Piedmont League competition. He started with Nashville in 1938, moved along to New Orleans for a spell and then returned to Richmond. Last season, with Knoxville, Young was voted the most valuable player in the Southern Association. When he hit .364, Bill Terry decided he was ready to move into the first base post for the Giants.

Open at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University football teams have never played the opening game of the season away from home, yet in the past 15 years nine campaigns have been brought to a close on foreign fields. The 1940 schedule will be concluded at Norman, Okla., where the University of Oklahoma eleven will be met.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	67	37	.644	...
Brooklyn	63	43	.594	5
New York	54	48	.529	12
Pittsburgh	53	51	.510	14
Chicago	54	55	.495	15½
St. Louis	51	52	.495	15½
Boston	41	64	.390	26½
Philadelphia	34	67	.337	31½

Results Aug. 14

New York 1, Boston 0 (12 innings).
Boston 6, New York 0.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 6 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 6.
Cincinnati at Chicago, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	67	44	.604	...
Detroit	65	46	.586	2
Boston	58	52	.527	8½
New York	56	51	.523	9
Chicago	55	51	.519	9½
Washington	48	60	.444	17½
St. Louis	46	67	.407	22
Philadelphia	41	65	.387	23½

Results Aug. 14

New York 8, Boston 3.
Detroit 13, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 0.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Red Sox Problem Child

Those who have been in close touch with the Red Sox family during the brief but commendable American League career of Ted Williams, are unable to fathom the present attitude of the young sophomore outfielder. Perhaps he was ill-advised by some person not in harmony with the Boston press. Perhaps he is as yet inexperienced in the sometimes difficult game of life. Or, it may be that he is merely carrying an exaggerated opinion of his own baseball ability.

This is not written as further criticism of Williams. On the contrary, we feel sorry for the youngster. It is inconceivable that Ted can gain by these recent blasts at Boston, the fans and the writers. A year or two from today he will probably look back and realize what a mistake he has made, but then it may be too late.

Popularity Kid

Last season Williams wrote a brilliant chapter to Boston baseball. That boyish grin made him the popularity kid of Fenway Park. Around the league they looked upon him as a possible successor to Babe Ruth. The crowd turned out in large numbers to watch Ted's colorful pranks on the field and shouted the roof off the grandstand every time he smashed a ball out of the park. He stole the show at the Hub's annual baseball writers' banquet. They even wrote a song about him.

We honestly believe that the Hub newspapermen have exercised a great deal of patience with Williams. As a matter of fact, so have Manager Joe Cronin and the other Red Sox players. The boys naturally figured that Teddy, being very young, would eventually get over his prolonged sulk and all would be quickly forgiven. But in recent weeks his untimely "popoffs" have become more numerous. His puzzling dislike for the men who inhabit the press box has increased. The affair has now reached the point where writers who once merely grinned and shrugged their shoulders at the mention of Williams, now contend that they want no part of him.

Rare Talents

However, in the wake of this unfavorable publicity, one must admit that once he pulls on a uniform, Williams is a young man possessed of rare baseball talents. Although his home run output has dwindled this summer, he remains one of the most dangerous batters in the majors. He has sound reason to boast of his skill. Yet, if the purpose of this complicated situation is to impress the world with his ability and to remind the Red Sox that he wants more money in 1941, he is taking the wrong road. The best known way to earn fatter pay checks is to produce on the field.

Whether this salary angle applies in the case of Williams is debatable. But only yesterday Long George Kelly, coach of the Bees, was talking on the subject.

"I was a ball player once myself and I think that they should get all the money they can out of the game," said Long George. "A fellow can't go on playing forever and he has to get as much as he can while he's in there. But some boys go about it the wrong way.

Kelly's Advice

"If you're out there playing second base and hitting .400, and the guy playing beside you at shortstop is hitting .200, and he's getting paid more than you are, what's the use of crying in the middle of the season?" Kelly went on. "You're going to make yourself unpopular and you aren't doing the team any good. You must have been satisfied in the spring when you signed your contract. If a fellow thinks he's worth twice as much money, the way to get it is to keep hustling and have a good year. Then the following spring go up and have a talk with the man in the office who writes the checks, and tell him that you want more. You'll get it."

However, from the press box it has looked as if Williams has kept hustling for Cronin. If a ball player lives the game 24 hours a day, he can perform only one way—100 per cent. Ted, under his shell, is this sort of a boy. We hope he stays with the Sox.

Two Eliminated In Tournament At Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15 (AP)—The field in the Union Printers International Baseball League tournament narrowed down to six teams yesterday with elimination of entries from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The Indianapolis team was outhit 12 to 11 by Cincinnati but took the game, 9 to 4. Cobb led the Indianapolis attack with two doubles.

Norm Springett of St. Louis pitched no-hit ball for seven innings as his team put out Pittsburgh, 13 to 1. An infield pop fly fell safe in the eighth for Pittsburgh's first hit.

Washington defeated Boston, 6 to 3, but the latter remained in the tourney because it was the first defeat for the team. Washington came from behind in the seventh, scoring three runs on three hits and four stolen bases.

The favored Detroit team easily downed New York, 11 to 5, in a ragged game. Detroit's McFarland got four out of five. New York also remained in the running, with only one defeat.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell, Giants, and Manny Salvo, Bees—Former hurled five-hit shutout over Bees in first game and latter beat former mates with 8-hit nightcap job.

Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers, and Johnny Rizzo, Phillies—Former won 12th of season in first game of double-header and latter pounded out three homers, two in the second game which Phils won.

Buddy Lewis, Senators—Tripled in ninth with two on to give Senators a 5-3 win over A's.

Charley Ruffing, Yanks—Pitched a six-hitter as the Yanks won third straight over the Red Sox.

Dick Bartell, Tigers—Got three for four at the plate, drove in two runs and handled six chances afield as Detroit beat St. Louis 13-7.

Al Smith, Indians—Superb one-hit performance shut out Chicago in American League's only night game.

Pepper Martin, Cards—Worked relief pitcher Mace Brown of the Pirates for a walk with the bases loaded in the 11th to give the Cards a 7-6 victory.

Doubles Hold Interest As Singles Rest

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Furnishing the greatest upset of the 24th annual Newport Casino tennis tournament, Ensign Joe Hunt of the U. S. Naval Academy defeated Bryan Bitsy Grant, Atlanta whirlwond, today in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2, to gain the semifinal bracket.

The result left only two seeded players in the tournament—Frank Kovacs of California, who became a semi-finalist yesterday, and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City who disposed of Frank Shields today, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—Striving for a seeding in the National Doubles championship tournament next week, the underrated Los Angeles team of William Reedy and Kenneth Bartelt topped the nation's third ranking combination of Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, yesterday in the second round of the Newport Casino tennis tournament.

The score was 4—6, 7—5, 16—14, and the 30-game third set was the longest of the tournament. The match went to five match points before the Californians finally put it away.

Parker-McNeill Win

While the singles field rested yesterday to allow the doubles competition to catch up, the highly fancied tandem of Frankie Parker of Berkeley, Calif., and Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, swung into action by ousting Armand Bruneau, New York, and Marion Reese, Atlanta, without the loss of a set, 6—3, 6—3.

The dangerous Pacific Coast team of Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder had a narrow escape at the hands of David Johnson, Washington, and Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, but finally won at 13—11, 11—9, while Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., and Edwin Amark, Los Angeles, dropped a set in turning back J. Evert, Chicago, and Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—8, 6—3.

Veterans Score

The veteran combination of Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, long a Newport favorite, downed George Toley, Los Angeles, and William Talbert, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—4, with flashes of the old-time form that carried them to national championship and Davis Cup heights.

Pacific Northwest Netsters Doing Well in Nation's Play

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest is again prominent in national tennis affairs, despite the absence of Portland's Wayne Sabin. While Sabin, fifth-ranking player in the Nation last year, is inactive because of a one-year ineligibility imposed by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, other Northwest netsters are maintaining the local prestige.

Last year was a banner one for northwest players, with Sabin at No. 5, Elwood Cooke of Portland at No. 6, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle at No. 10. Cooke and Prusoff, by their play so far this year, are almost certain to remain in the "First Ten" and possibly improve their 1939 rating.

Cooke played in the first three tournaments of the grass court season and showed marked improvement. At Baltimore in the Maryland and Middle Atlantic States championships, Cooke gained the semifinal round before losing to Don McNeill.

Third Semifinal

A week later at Seabright, Cooke again gained the semifinals, only to lose to Frank Kovacs. And at Southampton, the small Portlander hit his third semifinal in succession, as McNeill again defeated him.

Cooke had to pass up play at Rye and Newport because of work. He will compete next in the national championships at Forest Hills.

The Portlander's main forte is steadiness, but a lack of force and variety of pace has prevented him from becoming a champion. His best play came in the all-England championship last year at Wimbledon when he reached the final round before losing a five-set final to Bobby Riggs.

Seattle's contribution to tennis, Prusoff, started slowly this year. In the past few weeks he has shown much improvement, however, and will rise in national rating.

Lost to Riggs Again

After being upset in an early round at Baltimore by Bobby Harman, Prusoff gained the quarter-finals at Seabright and gave Riggs a battle before losing 6—8, 7—5, 6—4. At Southampton Prusoff was again a quarterfinalist, losing to Riggs in another close match.

In the Eastern grass court championships at Rye the powerful Seattle player hit his peak. He met the nation's second-ranking player, Frank Parker, in the quarterfinals, and surprised everyone by winning with ease, 6—4, 6—3.

Although Riggs cut short Prusoff's singles progress, the northwest player went on to win the doubles title with Gardnar Mulloy of Florida.

Prusoff is one of the interesting players in the country to watch, for he uses all types of shots, and is especially adept with spins and twists. Bitsy Grant says Prusoff's first serve is the hardest in tennis and Grant has played against them all. The heavy top spin forehand is a splendid passing shot, and also makes a formidable lob as used by Prusoff.

Ambitious Youngsters

Portland is also represented this year by two more ambitious tennis youngsters, Tom (Darrell) Kelly and Chuck O'Neill.

Kelly was northwest junior sectional champion for two years, and first gained national fame by defeating Bobby Riggs and winning the Western Indoor championship last winter at Chicago. Kelly continued to play in the winter circuit with occasional success.

He has yet to win a victory in grass court play this season, for he has had trouble adapting his game to the faster surface. His long backswing handicaps his timing, but Kelly is gaining needed experience and may be heard from soon.

Much to Learn

O'Neill is also unaccustomed to playing on grass, and has much to learn. He is a good doubles player, and the team of O'Neill and Kelly shows promise.

Of national importance, but in a lesser degree, is 15-year-old Jim Brink of Seattle. Brink won the national boys' doubles championship last week at Culver, Indiana, teamed with Bobby Falkenburg of Hollywood, and was a finalist in singles play.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 14

International League

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 3.
Newark 4, Rochester 0.
Toronto-Syracuse played former date.

American Association

Minneapolis 16, Indianapolis 8.
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 11, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 7-7, Birmingham 2-5.
Nashville 5-4, Knoxville 2-2.

Eastern League

Springfield 6, Elmira 4.
Binghamton 2-3; Wilkes-Barre 1-0.
Scranton 1, Albany 0 (16 innings).
Hartford 10, Williamsport 6 (11 innings).

Texas League

San Antonio 3, Fort Worth 2 (10 innings).
Oklahoma City 4, Houston 0.
Shreveport 8-2, Dallas 6-5.
Beaumont at Tulsa, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 6, Portland 4.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 7, San Diego 6.

WHERE TO DINE

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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	271,870
1940 volume to date	137,726,215
1939 volume to date	134,226,822

Many Stocks Show Modest Upturn Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—War-scare selling faded in the stock market today and leading issues posted recoveries of fractions to a point or more.

Dealings were even slower than in Wednesday's session. Steels and motors were prominent on the upside. Gains were shaded in most instances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 200,000 shares.

Without any definite information to go on, Wall Street seemed to feel the British now have a chance of beating off the Nazis. Some traders, consequently, took small flyers at favored issues on the theory forthcoming battle bulletins might be bullish. Earnings statements, dividends and scattered items from the industrial front were interpreted as mildly encouraging.

Stocks accorded support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Loft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, International Paper common and preferred, Great Northern, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse and Montgomery Ward.

Doing better in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bath Iron Works, Electric Bond & Share and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Edge Upward

Bonds generally gained a bit in slow trading today.

Fractional rises were in the majority toward the final hour with rails furnishing most of the action.

Marketmen continued their policy of awaiting a definite turn in the battle of Britain and large commitments consequently were held in abeyance.

On the market's rising side were such issues as Burlington 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Montana Power 3¾s, and General Steel Castings 5½s.

Inclined to be backward were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Texas Corp. 3s, Western Union 5s of '60, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

U. S. Governments, in mild dealings, followed the uneven path of the general bond market.

Argentine and Uruguayan dollar loans offered the brightest spot in the foreign list with gains ranging from major fractions to a point or more. Other foreign governments generally were shaded.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.2 P. C. in Week; 10 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 726,976 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 10.

This was an increase of 8,546 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 65,953, or 10.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 137,408, or 23.3 per cent, compared with 1938.

This was the highest loadings since the week ended July 20, when loadings totaled 729,897.

	This wk	Incr over Last wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	282,482	3,349	27,007
Less-than-c'lot mdse	149,635	†651	†3,482
Coal	125,897	3,145	11,836
Grain & grain prod	41,386	29	1,283
Livestock	10,748	1,632	†486
Forest products	36,370	†240	5,148
Ore	70,175	1,656	21,098
Coke	10,283	†374	3,549

†Decrease.

Wheat Prices Drop To Lowest Levels In Nearly a Year

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled about a cent a bushel today, establishing new seasonal lows at levels unequaled here in almost a year. May corn dropped a cent.

Liberal movement of new wheat in the Northwest, although most of this grain is being put into storage for government loans, resulted in moderate pressure of hedging sales in the pit. Favorable corn belt weather attracted most attention in that market, although traders pointed out that the minimum price on corn in Argentina has been abolished. Argentina has a large exportable surplus and small shipments were made this week to Canadian and United States ports.

Hudson Motor to Expand 1941 Advertising Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Hudson Motor Car Company will substantially expand its national advertising and merchandising programs for the 1941 season it was announced by William A. James, advertising and merchandising manager.

Mr. James stated that the major portion of the company's 1941 appropriations had been allocated to newspaper advertising. National magazines, outdoor advertising and local radio advertising have all been ear-marked for increased appropriations in the company's aggressive merchandising plans for the selling season just starting, he said.

"Newspaper advertising is, and always has been, the backbone of Hudson's merchandising program," Mr. James stated. "All advertising is important but no medium in our opinion speaks more directly to the buyer at the point of sale."

1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge

70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 14
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¼	5	5	A'g 13
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	11	40	38½	38½	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	½	½	½	A'g 14
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1¾	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	5	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	149½	148½	149½	A'g 14
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	—1½
417⅜	213¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	9	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 14
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 10
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	54¼	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	A'g 12
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	A'g 14
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	94	94	94	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174	174	A'g 13
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	A'g 14
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18	18	18	A'g 14
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	A'g 14
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 13
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	3¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 13
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	14½	14¼	14¼	A'g 13
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 12
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	A'g 13
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 13
45	30	Am Invest Ill (1)	4	40	40	40	A'g 9
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	52	51	51	A'g 14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	A'g 13
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	A'g 14
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	10	6⅛	6	6	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 13
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	4	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	136½	136	136½	A'g 14
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅝
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	4	22¼	22	22	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 13
93	73	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74	73	73	A'g 13
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	10	160½	159¼	159½	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	A'g 14
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	74½	74¼	74¼	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	+1¼
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 13
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8½	8¼	8½	A'g 14
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	36	36	36	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	46	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	27	20	19⅜	19⅜	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 14
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch D-M(1.05e)	2	26	26	26	A'g 8
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	— ⅝
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	9	29¾	29¼	29⅜	A'g 9
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	A'g 14
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 12
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	A'g 14
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	—1
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 14
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 12
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	94	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	A'g 13
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 14
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116	116	116	A'g 13
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 12
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	9	29	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 14
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	A'g 14
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	21	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	A'g 14
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21	20½	20½	A'g 14
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	A'g 13
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	3	7½	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1*	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 13
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	12	13⅞	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 13
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	5	5⅛	5	5	A'g 13
13⅜	8	Bridgeport Br	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅝
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 14
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	15	23⅜	23½	23½	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16⅜	16½	16½	A'g 14
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	21	21	21	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
19⅜	9½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24	24	24	A'g 14
21⅝	12¼	Burlng Mill (1)	5	17	17	17	A'g 14
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 13
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 13
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 13

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	7	16½	16	16	A'g 13
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 14
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	7	12¼	12	12	A'g 13
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 14
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 14
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	50	50	50	A'g 14
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	44	44	44	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	7	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
26¼	17¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Vicletta S	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 14
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4	4	4	A'g 14
21½	15	Chain Belt (3a)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	3	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	A'g 12
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Chi & N M pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 14
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 10
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10	10	10	
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	28	71¼	70½	70⅝	+1⅛
14¼	9¾	City I & F (.90e)	4	9¾	9½	9¾	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	A'g 14
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	26½	26¼	26½	+1
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	31½	31½	31½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	5	105	104	104	A'g 14
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅔)	5	11¼	11	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	A'g 13
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	4	22	22	22	A'g 13
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	8	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	A'g 14
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	—2
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 14
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Trs (4)	6	37¼	36½	37	A'g 14
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	A'g 13
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Com'th & South	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	58	58	58	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	A'g 14
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	1.	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	19	28	27¾	27¾	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	6⅛	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	13⅛	13	13	A'g 14
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	9	8¾	8¼	8¼	A'g 13
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	—1
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 5
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	35	34¾	34¾	A'g 14
4¾	2	Cont Motors	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	8	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	48	47½	47¾	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	171	171	171	A'g 7
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	12	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
24¼	13	Crane Co	6	17

Investigation Into Gypsum Patents Marks Inquiry Into Building Costs

Modification Of Tax Bill Is Considered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee weighed three modification proposals as it began final consideration of the excess profits tax bill in closed session.

Some members expressed approval of the three changes which witnesses had recommended:

1. That corporations be permitted to select any three years from 1936 through 1939 as a "base period" for computing their normal earnings, instead of using all four years.

2. That the five-year amortization plan apply to any plant expansion undertaken in connection with the defense program after Jan. 1 of this year, instead of only after June 10, the day the White House announced that the plan would be recommended.

3. That financially related corporations be permitted to file consolidated returns.

The committee at final hearings Aug. 14 received a statement from the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Edward A. O'Neal, who said that "every reasonable person" recognized the need for making tax allowances for plants expanded for defense and for a decision on the excess profits levy, so business would know its tax liabilities.

The federation president suggested, however, that "there should be some ceiling, above which all profits would be considered excess profits"; proposed an "overall limitation on earnings" in figuring corporation tax credits and declared that the 25 to 40 per cent tax rates now proposed were "too low."

New Hydro Plant Speeds Up Canada's War Goods Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—James Wilson, President of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., described the completion of the St. Maurice River Dam, forming part of the new hydro-electric development at La Tuque, Quebec, as an important contribution to Canada's production of war material. The development, being completed ahead of schedule, is the largest construction project under way in Canada.

"It is significant and of the most vital importance to the rapid quickening of industry," Mr. Wilson said, "that this great power development, which will bring into production 162,000 horsepower of electricity during the present year, will be available when it is most essential to have this contribution to the production of war material.

"This timely increase in power resources is of the greatest economic value to the Province of Quebec, and gives assurance that there will be no power shortage, particularly in the important industrial sections of the St. Maurice Valley."

Navy Seeks Mine Sweeper Bids

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced that proposals for constructing eight mine sweepers of approximately 600 tons displacement in lots of 2, 3 or 4 would be received until noon September 18.

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New Life Insurance 19.5 P. C. Above '39

By the Associated Press

New York

New life insurance written in July aggregated $605,326,000, an increase of 19.5 per cent over the $506,380,000 in July, 1939, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The association's figures cover 40 companies with 82 per cent of the outstanding legal reserve life insurance in the United States.

For the first seven months of this year new business was $4,284,782,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from the total of $4,336,687,000 in the like period last year.

N. Y. Savings Bank Insurance Sales Show a Good Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—More than $10,000,000 of life insurance has been issued to New York State residents by mutual savings banks since the banks were authorized to provide life insurance "over-the-counter" after Jan. 1, 1939, Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the savings Bank Life Insurance Fund, said.

A substantial percentage of these policies has been for $500 or less.

"While this may seem like a small amount as compared with the many billions of life insurance in force throughout the country," Judge Richards said, "it must be remembered that savings bank life insurance is 'bought,' not 'sold,' and that not more than $3,000 of insurance can be purchased by any one individual."

U. S. Business Not Yet Geared Up, Says Ayres

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres looked back on the first half of 1940 and declared:

"Certainly the statistics of business reveal little evidence to indicate that we have been putting our maximum energies into a great national effort for rearmament.

"All in all, the record has been one of business as usual, and on a comparatively low level of industrial and financial activity. Perhaps the next six months will be less usual."

National income the first six months was about 5 per cent greater than the same period of 1939 as physical volume of industrial production increased 13 per cent, the economist-statistician calculated.

Railroad freight loadings increased more than 10 per cent and business transactions settled by check payments were up 5 per cent, but "these are not very impressive increases."

The Cleveland Trust Company Vice-President pointed out there was about a 7 per cent increase in employment, which "still left some nine millions of unemployed in June of this year."

"Despite widely discussed instances of industrial building for increasing capacity to produce war materials, and of new housing to make homes for the workers, the total of new construction of all kinds in the first half of 1940 was about 8 per cent smaller than that carried through in the first six months of 1939.

"There has been little new corporate financing in recent months, and almost none for the purpose of increasing industrial capacity."

Equipment Demand Swells Backlog of Electrical Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With new business of electrical manufacturers this year increasing a third over a year ago, unfilled orders of a number of the leading companies have mounted to unusual levels, in some instances attaining new all-time high records, according to a study prepared by the Fitch Investors Service. While total orders of the industry in the first half year have not been reported, the survey estimates, on the basis usually stated by the Bureau of Census for 78 manufacturers, that they were over $500,000,000, compared with $403,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Armament Orders Limited

Of the large quantity of business on the books of the industry, at the beginning of the year, the service points out, only a limited amount of armament business had been placed. A. W. Robertson, Chairman of Westinghouse, said that unfilled orders in his company were principally for regular peacetime equipment. While with individual companies, the situation may vary according to the proportions of ordinary lines, this is believed to be typical of the industry as a whole.

"In the instance of Westinghouse," the service continued, "the only part of the huge backlog that is said to be directly for armament use is in marine equipment. However, it is probbale that a good proportion of recent orders for industrial apparatus, such as motors and controls, both in this company and others, has come from factories that are tooling up for munition work.

"One of the busiest departments in the industry is that of steam turbines, and this business is divided between marine equipment and power plants. As the latter are expanding their generating capacity more rapidly than in a long time, the electrical industry has an outlook for long-term operations in turbines and generators, such orders always requiring much more time than the general run of electrical goods."

Billings Also Increase

"Although billings of the electrical manufacturers are lagging well behind new business," the survey pointed out, they "also registered substantial gains in the half year. Those of Allis-Chalmers increased 13 per cent, of General Electric 30 per cent, and of Westinghouse 32 per cent, over the first half of 1939.

"In the second quarter they were much larger than in the first quarter, and in the third quarter they probably will show considerable further rise, reflecting the increase in bookings in the past quarter to exceptionally high figures. In fact, billings are expected to continue their recent trend throughout the balance of the year."

In the case of some electrical manufacturers, the study said, their greatest armament stimulus may be derived from the early stages of the program, as their products will be used primarily for tooling plants rather than as parts of munitions.

Equipped for Metal Making

The larger and more diversified electrical manufacturers are equipped to handle a variety of metal manufacturers, including heavy parts. For this reason they probably will take on large amounts of munition work in addition to military demand for their regular electrical lines. In fact, a number of such orders has been placed in the past few weeks.

Household electrical equipment has played a big part in the industry's prosperity so far this year, including everything from refrigerators to lamp bulbs. On individual items, gains ranged from about one-third down to small figures. Not the least factor in projecting good demand for insulated wire, wiring devices, lighting fixtures, meters, etc., over the balance of the year is the strong trend in residential construction.

Although earnings of nearly all companies have been at least a half larger than a year ago, they have been conservative in proportion to previous years of good business, and in all probability, the service concluded, will continue to rise through the year.

Six Gypsum Concerns Face Antitrust Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department announced that it would file a civil action under the Serman anti-trust law here against six corporations in the gypsum industry and eight of their officers. It will supplement indictments returned June 28 against five of the corporations and one of the individuals.

"The complaint charges the defendants," the department said in a statement, "with concertedly restraining, dominating and controlling the manufacture, distribution and prices of gymsum products in the entire eastern area of the United States in part through the medium of a series of patent licenses.

Patents Questioned

"The complaint assails the entire patent licensing program as a means by which patents were utilized not for the purpose of securing reasonable pecuniary reward to the licensor for a valid patent monopoly or to meet bona fide demands of the industry for patent improvements of intrinsic value but for the primary purpose and with the intention of monopolizing, controlling distribution, and fixing prices at uniform and non-competitive levels."

The department said it would name as defendants the United States Gypsum Company, National Gypsum Company, Certain-Teed Products Corporation, Celotex Corporation, Ebsary Gypsum Company and Newark Plaster Company.

Also Sewell L. Avery, Chairman of U. S. Gypsum, and Oliver M. Knode, President; Melvin H. Baker, President of National Gypsum; Bror Dahlberg, President of Celotex and Chairman of Certain-Teed: Henry J. Hartley, President of Certain-Teed; Henry J. Hartley, President of Certain-Teed; Frederick G. Ebsary, President of Ebsary Gypsum; Frederick Tomkins, President of Newark Plaster, and Samuel M. Gloyd, district business agent for Texas Cement Plaster Company, which was not named.

Indicted in June

All of the companies except Celotex were indicted in June, when Knode also was indicted.

The gypsum investigation was a part of the anti-trust division's nationwide inquiry into building costs. The Department's statement said that gypsum board was used extensively during the World War for construction of barracks and other temporary buildings used for military purposes. Gypsum is used in virtually all plaster work.

NEW YORK (AP)—Testimony in the longest court trial in American history—court attachés so termed it—ended Aug. 14, after 160 witnesses had piled up records covering 32 feet of shelf space in two years and six weeks.

It was the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America and affiliates—a trial which brought many millionaire industrial leaders to the federal courtroom.

Judge Francis G. Caffey fixed Dec. 2 for filing of briefs and Jan. 10 for reply briefs. Final arguments will be heard at a later date, not yet set.

The Government seeks to enjoin the defendants from continuing their allegedly monopolistic practices and seeks also the dissolution of the combination and distribution of the plants to several new competitive corporations.

The case was the first anti-trust prosecution in which the Government charged a 100 per cent monopoly in a major industry.

The Government contended that the $250,000,000 Aluminum Company produced all the virgin aluminum in the United States for 37 years. It also charged that through the 12-year-old Canadian Corporation of Aluminum, Ltd., the market was protected from foreign competition by agreements allocating and fixing world production and prices.

National Defense

In the trial's closing stages, Assistant U. S. Attorney Walter L. Rice said the defendants had hampered national defense in that they produced only 327,000,000 pounds of aluminum last year, while the President's program for 50,000 planes annually would require 800,000,000 pounds for that purpose alone.

Irving W. Wilson, company Vice-President in charge of operations, testified, however, that the company was completing plans to step up production by 120,000,000 pounds a year.

He added the company was prepared to meet all national defense requirements of the Army and Navy for 1940 and 1941 and still have a surplus for England.

"All we have to know is the Government's program," he declared.

Trust Director

Gano Dunn

Elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York. Mr. Dunn is President and Chairman of the J. G. White Engineering Corp., and a director or trustee of other prominent companies.

Total Building In U. S. Shows Sharp Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total building permit values throughout the country during July resumed the upward course which was interrupted by the moderate falling off noted in June, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Permits issued in 215 cities of the United States last month were valued at $124,709,126, the report continued.

This represented a gain of 21.4 per cent above the July, 1939, figure of $102,750,445, and a rise of 8.4 per cent as compared with the June aggregate of $115,028,090. The usual seasonal change from June to July is a drop of about 10.5 per cent.

New York building volume in July amounted to $12,555,186, as compared with $18,832,231 in the previous month and $16,349,395 in July, 1939, representing declines of 33.3 and 23.2 per cent, respectively. Permits in the 214 outside cities last month equalled $112,153,940, an increase of 16.6 per cent above the $96,195,769 for June, and 29.8 per cent more than the $86,401,050 for July last year.

Group totals of building permit values for 215 cities during July, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Geographical Groups:	July 1940	July 1939	Chg P. C.
New Engl'd	$8,022,007	$8,097,402	— 9.3
Mid Atlantic	22,047,269	26,867,974	—17.9
South Atlantic	18,637,977	12,243,156	+ 52.4
East Central	17,151,175	21,315,897	+ 50.8
South Central	11,098,155	11,210,553	+ 7.9
West Central	7,445,063	5,306,726	+ 40.3
Mountain	2,860,525	2,604,066	+ 9.9
Pacific	21,426,955	15,104,671	+ 41.9
Total U. S.	$124,709,126	$102,750,445	+ 21.4
N. Y. City	$12,555,186	$16,349,395	—23.2
Outside NYC	$112,153,940	$86,401,050	+ 29.8

The cumulative valuation of permits in the 215 cities for the first seven months of this year totalled $774,415,591, exceeding the corresponding 1939 figure by 6.9 per cent. The aggregate at New York for the seven months was $139,758,999, a drop of less than 1 per cent below the similar 1939 period, while the 214 outside cities, with a volume of $634,656,592, showed a rise of 8.8 per cent over the first seven months of 1939.

The record of building permit values for the first seven months of 1940 and 1939, for the 215 cities, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., follows:

Geographical Groups:	Seven Months 1940	Seven Months 1939	Chg P. C.
New England	$47,426,388	$48,202,760	— 1.6
Mid Atlantic	207,203,049	209,048,145	— 8.8
South Atlantic	98,129,265	78,509,430	+ 25.0
East Central	158,339,419	139,034,991	+ 13.9
South Central	78,027,980	74,491,355	+ 4.7
West Central	40,206,901	42,150,373	— 4.6
Mountain	20,245,993	16,593,783	+ 22.0
Pacific	124,836,596	116,090,299	+ 7.5
Total U. S.	$774,415,591	$724,121,136	+ 6.9
N Y City	$139,758,999	$140,666,509	— 0.6
Outside NYC	$364,656,592	$583,454,627	+ 8.8

Milwaukee Cuts Net Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad reported a net loss for June of $1,927,336 as compared with $2,315,077 for June, 1939. Net loss for the six months ended June 30 was $8,296,588 as compared with $11,298,024 for the same 1939 period.

This Changing World

Business and the Democratic Book —Willkie's Protest Recalls Cases From the Last Campaign of "Hijacked" Sales—900 Corporations Involved

By H. B. Elliston

Business memories are stirred by Wendell L. Willkie's attack on the Democratic method of raising party funds through the Democratic book. This book yielded a tidy sum four years ago. And most of it came from business men who voted for Alfred Landon! The paradox is explained in the fact that many of them felt they had no option but either to buy the book at a fancy price or to advertise in it at an exaggerated rate. They don't want their money back, though Mr. Willkie has demanded a refund. But they want to see this sort of solicitation banished, and that will be the desire of voters who have no business connections, too.

* * *

The New York Times calls the book method of raising funds a polite form of hijacking. The criticism isn't too strong. Two cases in the last campaign support it. One is the sworn affidavit of Hildreth Frost, a reputable attorney and title expert of Colorado Springs, who had been established in that community for thirty years. Mr. Frost's tilt with the book has been exhumed from the files by Lawrence Sullivan in "The Dead Hand of Bureaucracy." The other case is the more famous L'Affaire Jones. J. Edward Jones, a New York oil operator, ran up against the book while he was engaged in challenging the bureaucratic authority of the SEC. He tells his story in a privately printed brochure called "And So They Indicted Me."

Mr. Frost in 1934 and 1935 was doing title examination work for Professor Tugwell's Resettlement Administration, and making a nice thing out of it. In October, 1935, a salesman employed by the Democratic National Committee called upon him with a request that he buy a hundred copies of the book at five dollars the copy. Mr. Frost demurred. Five hundred dollars represented a sizable sum of money to Mr. Frost, and he suggested a single copy. Then the salesman offered as an inducement that two of the books would be "autographed by President Roosevelt." Mr. Frost still objected and so the salesman upped the autographs to five. Also he reduced the number of volumes to 50, then to 20, saying that $100 was the absolute minimum.

Still Mr. Frost refused to acquiesce in what he felt to be a shakedown. Judging from his affidavit, he had done $2,500 worth of business for the Resettlement Administration. Based on the salesman's conversation, says Mr. Frost, "I concluded in my own mind that $500 was meant to be a 20 per cent cut on the total gross amount of the abstract business performed for the Resettlement Administration." He goes on: "At one time in the conversation Mr. Cahill (the salesman) said something about a man ought to be willing to contribute 10 per cent of the direct benefits he had received as a result of the policies of the Democratic Administration." And so the salesman left Mr. Frost with "no sale" marked against his name.

Then Mr. Frost began to get kickbacks for his unwillingness to play the game. The first was the threat that he would lose his business with the Resettlement Administration, a threat which was later carried into effect; then a threat to dispute his bills, and to hold up the vouchers; and, finally, a threat to use WPA funds and set up a competing agency. "My abstract business," winds up Mr. Frost, "has been grievously injured and damaged by these various acts of political blackmail."

* * *

Mr. Jones's case had to do with certain trust certificates he proposed to offer for public sale. The application had gone to the SEC. But, faced with the demand for more data, Mr. Jones decided to withdraw his application. This the SEC refused to allow, but Mr. Jones took the matter to the Supreme Court, and the Bench sustained him in a decision which was almost vehement in its denunciation of the SEC's conduct. Mr. Jones then found himself (though I imply no cause and effect) the subject of a Federal request to the grand jury for a criminal indictment on grounds of mail fraud.

Here the book came into the picture. Before the indictment was called to trial, Mr. Jones was approached by a solicitor with a request that he purchase a thousand copies of the book at $2.50 each. He was given to understand that he might expect some unseen assistance in the criminal case pending against him, according to Mr. Jones. But, like the obstinate Mr. Frost, he refused the bait, and placed a full transcript of the solicitation in the hands of the United States District Attorney.

No doubt the Republicans in the past have obtained campaign contributions in dubious ways. (No doubt, too, the President signed these books—sold to 900 corporations which normally would do business with the Federal Government—without knowing the use to which they were to be put.) One wrong, however, doesn't justify another, and the Hatch Law was passed for the purpose of ending these noxious activities which loopholed through the Corrupt Practices Act, as the Attorney General has said.

Dual Link for Yen Produces Gymnastics In Exchange Control

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—From the viewpoint of Shanghai, the greatest financial "open market" of the Far East, Tokyo efforts to manage the yen often appear fantastic. It is significant that during recent weaknesses registered by the Chinese dollar, the "black market" rate of the yen followed all movements closely and it was sometimes only a third the official value of the yen within Japan. Within Japan, of course, it is not possible to buy foreign exchange freely, but only with Government sanction when the Government itself furnishes the foreign money; here the yen is based on confidence alone.

The latest newspaper report on handling the yen comes from the Tokyo Asahi, which says that the Finance Ministry has concluded to readopt a "dual link" for the yen—the U. S. dollar and the British pound sterling being the two bases. Of course in normal times it is relatively easy to make such a thing work.

But during war periods the process resembles a circus rider trying to keep one foot on the back of each of two horses with a constant tendency to run apart. The gymnastics tend to be spectacular.

In actual working, it is expected that the yen-pound rate will be based to some extent on the Finance Ministry's forecast of the pound's future rates. Japanese banks will be required to buy and sell sterling locally at the official rates, while being prohibited from dealing in sterling bills abroad.

It is stated that the Bank of Japan will make up for any losses incurred as result of the Government's rates. Possible losses of the Bank of Japan will be covered by a fund of 300,000,000 yen set aside last year for promoting foreign trade.

That such a scheme should be tried is regarded as indicative of Japan's growing and acute anxiety to promote trade outside the yen bloc, and especially with the United States and Great Britain. The yen bloc cannot yield foreign exchange which Japan so much needs.

But because Japan has things within the yen bloc all her own way, and prices rule high, Japanese sellers naturally prefer to trade with occupied China, Korea and Manchuria in preference to braving the wintry blasts of the outside world.

Sears, Roebuck Net Largest on Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported consolidated net income for Feb. 1 to July 16, of $15,120,763, after all charges and provision for taxes, largest on record for the period. The figure for the corresponding 1939 period was $13,577,327.

This was equal to $2.67 per share outstanding compared with $2.42 a share the corresponding 1939 period.

Consolidated sales totaled $304,255,539, also the largest on record, an increase of 10.5 per cent compared with last year. The company contributed $1,067,250 to the employees' savings and profit sharing fund in the 1940 period compared with $901,130 the corresponding 1939 period.

Retail Advertising Shows Slight Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Despite a slight decline in retail advertising linage in newspapers of 82 major markets during the week of Aug. 3, 1940, advertising volume for the year is still well ahead of 1939, according to Advertising Age.

The current total is 15,819,437 lines, a decrease of about 200,000 lines from the corresponding week of 1939.

For the 31-week period since the beginning of the year, however, total volume in the 82 measured cities aggregated 580,112,808 lines, an increase of 1.3 per cent over 1939 and 3.8 per cent over 1938.

Kaufmann Department Stores

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Kaufmann Department Stores reported net profit of $560,311 for the six months ended June 30, 1940, equal to 76 cents per share of common stock, compared with net profit of $437,524 in the corresponding period of 1939, equal to 51 cents per share of common stock.

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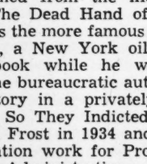

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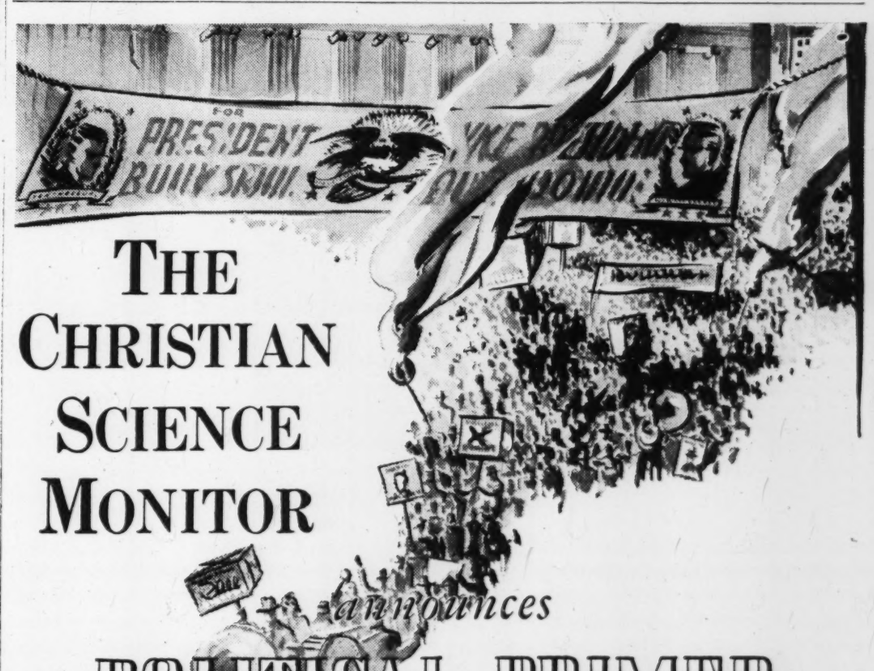

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Costs In Fiscal Year Over 12 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury estimated that Federal expenditures, exclusive of debt retirements, would total $12,058,000,000 this fiscal year, of which $5,000,000,000 would go for national defense.

John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary, submitted the estimate to the House Ways and Means Committee in response to a question by Representative Treadway (R) of Massachusetts as to whether there has been any reduction in non-defense expenditures since the big defense program was launched.

Mr. Sullivan's memorandum said non-defense expenditures totalled $7,544,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, $7,439,000,000 in the following year, and estimated $7,058,000,000 would be spent during the current year.

Defense expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1939, were given as $1,163,000,000, for the following year as $1,559,000,000 and were estimated for the current year at $5,000,000,000.

The total expenditures for the three years were given as $8,707,000,000 for fiscal 1939, $8,998,000,000 for fiscal 1940, and an estimated $12,058,000,000 for the current year.

In response to another question by Mr. Treadway as to how much the present $49,000,000,000 debt limit should be increased for defense purposes, Mr. Sullivan said that it was "difficult to give a categorical opinion" as to how much of the program should be financed by taxation and how much by borrowing.

"There are numerous factors which influence this determination, such as the rapidity with which the defense program is carried forward, the additional revenues that will be collected under existing tax laws as a result of improvements which may materialize in general business conditions, etc.," Mr. Sullivan's memorandum said.

Exchange Takes No Action on Plans For Retiring Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for a reduction in the number of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange as proposed by a special Forum committee were discussed at length at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Exchange but it was decided that no action should be taken at this time.

The proposal of the committee representing a forum of Exchange members, headed by Chester Apy, called for transaction taxes on Exchange members yielding an estimated $706,000 a year, a loan of $500,000 by the Exchange itself to the seat retirement committee, purchase of 100 memberships as funds are available, "provided such memberships are procurable within justifiable limits," and reimbursement to the Exchange for the annual dues of the memberships retired until such time as the members shall vote discontinuance of this practice.

Funds would be raised by having every member firm contribute to the committee the same amount which it contributes in payment of the Securities and Exchange Commission fee, 1 cent on each $500 sales value, which would yield $229,000 on the basis of 1939 volume; by collecting 4 per cent of each member's floor commission bill, which would yield $427,000, and by collecting 4 per cent of each odd-lot associate broker's floor commission bill, which would yield $50,000.

The forum committee declared that its study of the subject led it to investigate the possibility of using money of the gratuity fund to finance seat retirement. When an opinion of counsel was asked the committee was told that the nature of the gratuity fund is not sufficiently clear at law to make any disposition of its funds advisable. The committee therefore urged the board of governors to "proceed immediately to go through the necessary legal procedure to determine definitely the status of this fund."

In its report the forum committee accepted as a fundamental principle the idea that gross income of the members establishes the price that will be paid for memberships.

Columbian Carbon Reports Rise in Net to $3.46 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Columbian Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $1,858,280, equal to $3.46 a share on the common stock, compared with net income of $1,633,599, or $3.04 a share, for the first six months of 1939.

The company has numerous carbon black plants in Texas and Louisiana and near eastern industrial centers.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Am Pneu	32c	32c	32c	40c
8.75	Bos & Alb	80½	80½	80½	81
..	Bos Edison	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	42	42	42	43½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
..	B&M St A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12½
..	E Gas&Fuel pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
1.12½	EG&P pr pf	47	47	47	48½
1.00	Employ Grp	20¼	20¼	20¼	19⅝
..	Narr Rac A	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	115½	115½	115⅜	115
.40	Shawmut As	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞
2.50	Un Shoe M	60⅜	60½	60½	60½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 46-44 (1g)	109.6	109.6	109.6
5	4s 54-44	113.11	113.11	113.11
1	3½s 49-46	110.27	110.27	110.27
5	3½s 52-49	111.9	111.9	111.9
1	2¾s 54-51	106.22	106.22	106.22
7	2¾s 60-55	107.9	107.7	107.7

New York City Bond

73	3s 80	95⅞	95½	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Abitibi P&P 5s ₤3	38¼	38	38
23	Alleghany cv 5s 44	85	84½	85
35	Alleghany 5s 50 st	43	42½	43
10	Am&For P5s 2030	44½	44	44¼
7	Am T&T 5½s 43	105 25-32	105¾	105¾
9	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
4	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅞	108
3	Am W W & 6s '75	107	107	107
1	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	104	104	104
1	Arm Del 4s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Arm Del 4s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	A C Line clt 4s '52	62½	62½	62½
1	A C Line 4½s 64	46¾	46¾	46¾
1	A C Line 5s '45	69¼	69¼	69¼
11	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
5	Atl Refin 8s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Austin & nw 5s '41	94	94	94
24	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67¼	67	67¼
13	B&O '95 st A	28	27⅞	28
9	B&O '95 st C	31⅞	7s31	31¼
2	B&O 2000 st D	27½	27½	27½
2	B&O '96 st F	28	28	28
4	B&O cv '60 st	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
3	B&O 4s '48	67¼	67	67¼
1	B&O S W '50 st	4¼	44¼	44¼
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	90	90	90
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
1	Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107⅞	107⅞
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	105½	106
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
2	Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Boston&Me 5s '67	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
14	B Bost & Me 4s '60	68⅝	68	68⅝
5	Bost&Me4½s '61	70	70	70
16	Bos & Me 4½s '70	19¼	19	19
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Buf R&P '57 st	38	38	38
4	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	10 4 10	4	104
2	CanNat Ry 4½s '51	82½	82	82½
18	CanNatRy 4½s '56	83⅜	82¾	82¾
3	CanNatRy 4½s '57	82¾	82¾	82¾
3	CanNor 6½s '46	98½	98½	98½
2	CanPac 5s '54	67½	67½	67½
3	CanPc 4s perp	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107½	107½
6	CenNY Pow 3¾s '62	107	106¾	106¾
2	CenPac 5s '60	43½	43	43
8	CenPac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	79½	79½	79½
9	C&O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100	100	100
1	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	116	116	116
1	Chi&Alton 3s '49	11	11	11
1	Ch&Q rfg 5s '71A	82	80	82
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
6	CB&Q gen 4s '58	86	86	86
3	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¾	97⅞	98¾
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94½	94¾
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	CM&SP 4¾s '89F	22	22	22
15	CM&SP 4½s '89E	22½	22½	22½
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	21½	21½	21½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7½	7½	7½
8	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
4	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	101½	100⅞	100⅞
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	37½	37½	37½
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1	Col & So 4½s '80	25	25	25
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104	104	104
19	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	15¾	15⅛	15¼
5	Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¾	104½	104½
6	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	92¼	92¼	92½
22	Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	24¼	24¼
1	Erie cv 4s '53 D	21	21	21
4	Firest T&R 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	72½	71¼	72½
1	Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8	Gt Nor 5s '73	96	95½	95½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
8	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85¾	85½	85¾
10	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
21	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	92¼	92½
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28	28	28
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45	45½
5	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
4	Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51	87	87	87
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43½	43½	43½
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	51	51	51
20	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	56	56	56
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '64A	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	Inland Stl 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	46	46	46
1	Int T&T 4½s '55	29⅞	29½	29½
4	Jones&LaughSt4½s '61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	K C South 5s '50	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2	K C South 3s '50	61⅞	61	61⅞
2	Keith (B F) 6s '46	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	Keppers Co 4s '51	105	104¾	105
8	Kresge Found 3s '50	103	103	103
1	Le & West 3s '47	77	77	77
4	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	38½	38½	38½
10	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Leh Val 4s2003 asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	124	124	124
42	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107½	105	105½
7	Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Lorillard Co 7s '44	123	123	123
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
4	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93½	93	93
1	Louis & N 4s B '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Louis & N 3½s A 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	28	28	28
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
6	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	93¼	93	93
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	66	66	66
3	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¼	103	103¼
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	23	23½
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15	15	15
1	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	15	15	15
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
11	Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32⅛	31½	32⅛
15	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101¼	101½
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	41	41	41
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	NO Tex&M 5½s54	64	64	64
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55¾	55⅞
39	NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49⅞	50¼
4	NYC cn 4s 98	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6	NYC 3¾s 46	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
5	NYC&HR 3½s 97	79½	79½	79½
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58¼	58¼	58¼
18	NYCh&StL 6s 41	80	79	79
1	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	62½	62½	62½
2	NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	52¾	52¾	52¾
21	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	83	82¾	83
1	NY Conn RR 5s 53	108	108	108
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
8	NY Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
2	NY O & W rfg 4s92	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	NY S&W 4½s 37	7½	7½	7½
4	NY W&Bost 4½s64	4	6	6
14	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	109	109	109
2	NorfSou5s '61 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	59¾	59	59¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51	50¼	51
5	NoraPc4s '97	65¾	65¼	65¾
1	NorPac3s 2047	43	43	43
6	NorStaPow 3½s '67	109	108¾	108¾
3	OhioEd 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	OhioEd 3¾s '72	109½	109½	109½
4	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104½	104½	104½
1	PacG&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
2	PenCo 4s '63	103	103	103
14	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	101	100½	100½
5	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
2	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Penn RR cn 4½s '60	117⅛	117½	117½
32	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	102⅞	103
7	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89¼	89½
2	PenRR gen 4¼s '81	97½	97⅜	97⅜
1	Pen RR 4s '48	113¾	113¼	113¼
19	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88¾	89
2	Pen RR 2½s '52	84	84	84
1	Peoria&E 1st4s'40	69¼	69¼	69¼
4	Pere Marq 5s '56	64½	64½	64½
12	Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106	106¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
14	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	13½	14
11	PCC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	100	99¾	100
4	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	68	67⅝	68
1	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	92½	92½	92½
4	Reading 4½s '97 A	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Republic Steel 5½s'54	105	105	105
16	Republic Steel 4½s'61	99	98¾	99
8	Republic Steel 4½s'56	99½	99½	99½
1	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33ct	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
7	St L Pub Svc 5s '59	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	St L S F 4½s '78	8	8	8
10	St P&K C Sh L 4½s'41	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	115	115	115
10	SA&A Pass 4s '43	64	63½	63½
7	San Diego G&E 4s '65	109	109	109
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
4	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3½	3½	3½
9	ShellUn 2½s '54	96¾	96¾	96¾
7	Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	105	105
3	SoCalGas 4s '65	109½	109¼	109¼
4	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
23	SouPac 4½s '68	39½	39¼	39½
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	38¾	38½	38⅜
8	SoPac A 4½s '69	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
28	SoPacrfg 4s '55	54½	54¼	54¼
8	SoPac 3¾s '46	50½	50½	50½
2	SoPac 4½s Ore '77	44½	44½	44½
1	SoPac SF Ter 4s '50	71½	71½	71½
15	SouthRy 6½s '56	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	SouthRy gen 4s '56	53	52¾	52¾
1	StandOilNJ 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Studebaker cv 6s '45	98	98	98
11	TexCorp 3s '59	105½	105¼	105¼
30	ThirdAveRy 5s '60	19	19	19
3	TideWatAsso 3½s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	UnPac 3½s '80 H	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	UnPac 3½s '70	97	97	97
6	UnitDrugs 5s '53	80¼	80	80
5	U S Steel 2.35s '52	100½	100½	100½
5	U S Steel 2¾s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Utah P & L 5s'44	101½	101½	101½
1	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
8	Va & SW cn 5s '58	57	57	57

U. S. Cotton Carry-Over Shows Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that this year's cotton carry-over, or cotton on hand at the end of the 1939-40 cotton year which ended July 31, totaled 10,595,720 bales. A year ago there was a record carry-over of 13,032,513 bales. There were 11,533,439 bales two years ago, and 4,498,848 bales three years ago.

The aggregate supply of cotton for the year was 24,569,028 bales, compared with 23,267,903 bales for the 1938-39 cotton year, 22,923,886 bales for 1937-38, and 17,901,366 bales for 1936-37.

Ginnings for the crop were 11,376,233 bales, compared with 11,623,221 the previous year, 18,252,075 two years ago, and 12,141,376 three years ago.

Imports Increase

Imports of foreign cotton aggregated 160,282 bales, compared with 149,780; 159,015 and 253,034.

Exports of domestic cotton totaled 6,175,349 bales, compared with 3,326,840; 5,598,415 and 5,440,044.

Consumption required 7,745,574 bales, compared with 6,858,426; 5,747,978, and 7,950,079.

Cotton destroyed (baled cotton) totaled 73,000 bales, compared with 66,000; 65,000 and 45,000.

The supply of linter cotton for the year was 2,084,553 bales, compared with 2,026,832 bales the previous year. Production of linters was 1,073,592 bales, compared with 1,113,312; imports totaled 61,000 bales, compared with 48,661, and the carry-over July 31 was 700,000 bales, compared with 949,961 bales a year ago.

Consumption of linters during the year required 1,056,345 bales, compared with 850,640 the previous year; exports were 320,479 bales, compared with 213,054; and linters destroyed totaled 4,000 bales, compared with 16,000.

The bureau reported that cotton consumed during July totaled 597,850 bales of lint and 80,090 of linters, compared with 556,529 and 79,254 during June this year, and 521,353 and 73,582 during July last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 973,542 bales of lint and 398,580 of linters, compared with 1,160,025 and 402,811 on June 30 this year, and 862,105 and 290,737 on July 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,122,178 bales of lint and 81,706 of linters, compared with 9,572,142 and 83,509; and 11,620,408 and 104,224.

Cotton consumed during July included: In cotton-growing states, 511,121 bales, compared with 480,069 during June this year, and 442,084 during July last year; and for the year, 6,610,918 bales, compared with 5,809,821 for the previous year; and in New England states, 70,180 bales, compared with 60,724 and 63,554; and for the year 916,688 bales, compared with 859,399.

Cotton on Hand

Cotton on hand July 31 included: In consuming establishments, in cotton-growing states, 743,226 bales, compared with 903,100 and 681,681; and in New England states, 186,464 bales, compared with 203,907 and 145,319.

In public storage and at compresses, in cotton-growing states, 9,044,748 bales, compared with 9,511,625 and 11,586,232; and in New England states, 69,661 bales, compared with 51,304 and 29,849.

Cotton spindles active during July included: In cotton-growing states, 16,730,456, compared with 16,286,186 for June this year, and 16,526,874 for July last year; and in New England states, 4,581,762, compared with 4,512,164 and 4,784,590.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.77	10.39
Affiliated F Inc	2.27	2.49
Amerex Hold	12.25	13.75
Am Business Shrs	2.65	2.93
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	12.69	13.65
British Type Inv	.15	.30
Broad St Inv	19.63	21.22
Bullock Fund	11.00	12.00
Can Inv Fund	2.40	3.20
Century Shrs Tr	22.57	24.27
Chain St Inv	15.46	16.45
Dividend Shrs	.97	1.06
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.92	17.10
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.78	10.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.00	19.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.05	16.20
Fund Investors Inc	14.00	15.22
Gen Capital	24.39	26.23
Gen Investors Tr	4.33	4.72
Incorp Investors Tr	12.52	13.46
Inst Sec Bank	.92	1.02
Int Sec Insur	1.14	1.26
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.80	29.80
Maryland Fund	3.40	4.50
Mass Investors Tr	16.66	18.24
Mutual Invest	8.64	9.44
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.12
New England Fund	9.84	10.61
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31	.36
Putnam Fund	11.93	12.76
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.95	6.75
Railway & Light Sec	6.00	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.78	3.13
Scudder S & C	76.29	77.83
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.03	13.82
Stand Util Inc	.26	.32
State Street Invest	57.75	60.50
Trustee Am Bk "B"	.47	.52
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.68	.76
Wellington Fund	12.14	13.37
World Investment Tr	3.07	3.40

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.35	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.07	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.29	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.54	..
Diversified Tr C	3.10	..
Diversified Tr D	4.95	5.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.16	4.90
Nation Wide Sec	3.19	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.40	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.35	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.95	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.44	8.94
Super of Am Tr AA	2.14	..
US Elect Lt & Pow "A"	15.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.97	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	8.75	1.50
First Boston Corp	15.00	16.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. Value	Bonds Sales Price		Common Stocks Liq. Value	Common Stocks Sales Price
B-1	25.74	28.17	S-1	21.68	23.77
B-2	19.67	21.57	S-2	10.86	11.98
B-3	12.33	13.59	S-3	7.03	7.80
B-4	6.23	6.84	S-4	2.79	3.15

Preferred Stocks

K-1	12.94	14.24	K-2	7.61	8.42

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 15

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$4.02¼	$4.01	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2280	.3
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0382	.0382	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2260	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2050
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2237	.2237	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8662	.8687	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. **Average for 1929.

N. E. Public Utilities

Stocks	Div	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)		20½	22½
Do 7 pf (7)		133	..
Do 6 pf (6)		108	..
BonRR gas (.40)		6	7½
CMP 6 pf (6)		99	103
Do 7 pf (7)		106½	110
Cen VPS pf (6)		102	..
Eastern Util (2)		26¾	28¾
Do conv		3¼	4¼
Fall R G (1.80)		21½	24
Fitch G&F (2¾)		46¼	49½
Gt Mt Pw pf (6)		71	75
Hfd E (2½a)		65¾	68¾
Havrhl E (1¾a)		44	..
Havrhl Gas (.80)		11½	13½
Hol W P (.80)		14¼	16¾
Lawr G&E (3)		43	..
Lowell El (3.60)		50¾	..
Lynn G&E (5)		84	88
Mass P&L pf (2)		22⅜	24

President to See War Games; Boost Urged in Army Pay

Continued from Page 1

will be well prepared for greatest usefulness to their country.

The President's letter was published coincidentally with action by the Senate making enlistment in the Army and Marine Corps more attractive financially. In an amendment to the pending conscription bill, th Senate voted to raise the pay of privates from $21 to $30 a month.

On top of the pay raise, proposed by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, the revised bill provides for voluntary one-year enlistments for men between the ages of 18 and 35 to supplement conscription of men between 21 and 31. At the present time, the enlistment term is three years.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York today described his plan for organizing Home Guard defense units to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The nucleus of the new defense organizations, he said, should consist of American Legionnaires, Veterans of Foreign Wars and National Guardsmen close to the retirement age limits or are unable for one reason or another to undergo new training.

Defense Developments

Among other defense developwere:

An order for 700 planes has been placed with North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif. More than dozen other manufacturers have tentatively agreed to sign contracts pending Congressional clarification of tax uncertaintities.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced that four new destroyers were being completed ahead of schedule, thanks to the six-day three-shift system. He also announced a several-fold increase of present facilities for primary training of naval fliers. Besides establishing new reserve aviation bases at New Orleans, La., Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta Ga., facilities are to be expanded at 13 existing bases.

Representative Dow W. Harter (D-Ohio) said the War Department had recommended establishment of a $6,000,000 munitions loading plant in Portage County, Ohio.

Senator Sheriden Downey (D) of California proposed that the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill include provision for construction of a national system of superhighways to furnish jobs for conscripts completing army training.

Nazi Trade Views

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—Trade interests of the United States and Germany in no way overlap, authorized German sources commented today, on a statement of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that a British defeat would leave the United States "without a friend in the world."

[Mr. Knox made the statement yesterday before the House Military Affairs Committee in Washington to recommend adoption of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.]

British Bomb Arms Plants

Continued from Page 1

bera, the Capital, "more rapidly than was expected," although they were still some 60 miles west of Berbera.

The German High Command said that a submarine chaser patrol had encountered a destroyer flotilla in the fog-shrouded North Sea and put it to flight after a "skirmish," while German submarines continued their cruises "unhampered." One submarine returned with a report of the sinking of 41,611 tons of shipping, including an auxiliary cruiser.

The British said that two destroyers chased six armed German trawlers and three torpedo boats behind a smoke screen, and that three of the boats were hit and two of them believed sunk.

British Retreat

By the Associated Press

British troops in their invaded Somaliland Protectorate have fallen back before Italian forces estimated at "the greater part of two divisions," but the battle is continuing, the British command in Cairo announced today.

Authoritative quarters in London said today that Italian troops had advanced along the Zeila-Berbera coast road in British Somaliland "more rapidly than was expected."

The Italians were said to be about 20 miles west of Bulhar, which is about 40 miles west of Berbera, the seaport Capital.

Another Italian column is advancing on Berbera from Hargeisa and Oadweina, to the south, and recently were reported to have been checked by the British at a pass 35 miles from the Capital.

This column was estimated at between 9,000 and 10,000 men and the British were said to be "heavily outnumbered."

British casualties, however, were described as "not heavy and considerably less than those of the Italians."

Yesterday British naval forces, presumably operating from Aden, were reported bombarding the Italians pushing along the Zeila-Berbera coastal road. This was said to have checked the advance, which, however, seems to have been resumed rapidly.

British warships, it is reported, have turned their guns on the coast of their own protectorate of Somaliland to hold up the Italians advancing along the coast on the south shore of the Gulf of Aden.

Armored columns and troop concentrations were scattered by salvoes from light naval units offshore, British military headquarters reported, and the Fascist offensive was stopped for a time before Bulhar, which is about 40 miles west of Berbera.

A dispatch to Il Giornale d'Italia, an authoritative Fascist organ in Rome, reported the British fleet at Aden, the Arabian port across the Gulf from Berbera, had left there, adding to the "already intense movement" in the gulf.

This news suggested an intensification of British fleet action against the Italians, whose drive against Berbera is to attempt to break British Empire communications through the Red Sea, coincident with an expected general assault on Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Transylvania Sunk

The 16,923-ton armed merchant cruiser Transylvania—once a popular West Indies cruise ship running out of New York—has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine somewhere in the Atlantic, according to dispatches from London.

The British Government had taken her over from the Cunard Anchor Line.

The Transylvania was the seventh largest liner to be sunk during the war.

The sinking was disclosed in a brief Admiralty communiqué.

Between 30 and 40 sailors were believed lost due to lifeboats capsizing in choppy seas.

More than 300 officers and men were saved and landed at a west coast port.

Most of the rescue work was done by ships that picked up distress signals and dashed to the stricken liner.

The liner kept afloat almost four hours.

The commander of the ship, Capt. F. N. Miles, was among those saved.

The date of the sinking was not disclosed.

The Transylvania was one of the four ships detained by Government order in New York harbor last Aug. 29 for search by customs officers.

The others were the German liner Bremen, the French liner Normandie, and the British liner Aquitania.

Meanwhile the Finnish freighter Wiiri, 3,525 gross tons, sank recently near Malta after Italian planes sprayed more than 100 bombs around the vessel in eight raids, the New York Maritime Register reported today.

The Wiiri had been trading between Hampton Roads, Mobile, and Liverpool.

A Reuters (British News Agency) dispatch from Stockholm said the Swedish steamer Mongolia, 2,111 tons, sank early Aug. 14 in Kiel Bay following an explosion.

The Mongolia formerly traded between Boston, New York, and Europe.

Greek Losses

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Five ships formerly active in trade between the Americas and Europe were added to the toll of merchantmen destroyed by war.

The office here of the Greek Consul of Mercantile Marine reported these Greek freighters had been sunk in European waters by submarines or mines: Mount Myrto, 5,403 gross tons; P. Margaronis, 4,979 tons, and Perrakis L. Cambanis, 3,584 tons.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits 9 different boxes, 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-44, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN—Good mechanic to do janitor work, outdoor odd jobs and driving; $60 a month. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 44, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St.: near Coolidge Corner—3 and 4 rooms, large; fine places; 1 room basement; rear entrance; $25. Long 3299.

Bronx, N. Y. C., 271 E. KINGSBRIDGE RD.
(190th St. and Valentine Ave.)
opposite Poe Park
Now renting for September occupancy
1½—2½—3—4 Rooms
Surprisingly Attractive Rentals
Well planned sunny apartments. Cross ventilation, dinettes, numerous closets, all rooms off spacious foyer; beautiful colored bathrooms. All the latest appointments
Conv. to 8th Ave. Subway and N. Y. C. R. R.
Owner-managed. Phone Jerome 6-0881

FLEETWOOD WEST
1472 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y., Vicinity
One block North of Fleetwood Station
Modern elevator building, spacious 3-4 room apts., 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
ARTHUR E. MUTH, *Management*
MRS. WALTHER, Agent Beverly 8244

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 3 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Lehman 827

Local Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 Minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $36 up
Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
5101 — 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

WOODHAVEN, N. Y. C.—5½ light rooms, sun porch, newly decorated, modern; garage optional; near high school. VIR. 7-5161.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Shore front, 2 cozy camp cottages, nicely furnished; improvements, beautiful view, privacy, 4½ acres pines, bathing, fishing; going west, reason selling. B. Gerard, Naples, Me., or 47 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. LINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEMAID who enjoys doing housework wanted in Long Island home; Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN for general housework; plain cooking; 2 adults, 3 children; good home in country in Connecticut; please state references, experience and salary. Box X-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, August 22, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of constructing reinforced concrete dam and sluice gates at raceway of Moody Street Dam, Charles River Reservation, Waltham. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $900.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461, of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner
August 12, 1940

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman, successful record, wishes represent manufacturer; want strong, progressive company. Box H-400, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account.
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-8000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request; open August 10. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates

MAPLELAWN—A lovely home in the beautiful Litchfield Hills, welcomes guests for weekends or vacation; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. SMITH, RFD New Preston, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7070

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Attractive rooms adjoining bath; excellent beds; quiet; $1.00 each; direct highway 5 min. Fair; free parking. GOEPFERT. Ind. 3-0948.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-74 Roosevelt Ave.—Special rates for large groups. Rooms have hot and cold water; innerspring mattresses; 8 min. Fair; free parking; $1.00 per person for 2 or more nights. MRS. LEWIS, Fl. 9-4932.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home; service comparable to first class hotel for discriminating guests; reasonable rates; free parking. Waldron, Ind. 3-1055.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave.—2 large double, 1 single, twin beds; private home; free parking; $1.50 first night; $1.00 every night thereafter. LeMoyne, Fl. 9-8315-M.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave., Fl. 9-3461-J—Large cool rooms; private home; nice porch; near church, fair, transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 59-22 Parsons Blvd.—Light airy rooms; $1.00 per person; 4 min. Fair; parking. VETTER, Fl. 9-2988.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, N. C.
Immaculate home. Private baths and showers. Inner spring mattresses. One block off highways 1 and 15. Close in Opposite Governor's Mansion. 225 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO RENT

CAPE COD—Charming old house overlooking Bay; rooms $10.00 weekly and up, thru Sept. Mrs. Wallwork, Salt Acre, Yarmouthport, Mass.

SERVICE STATIONS

Village Friendly Service Station
Official AAA Sconony Filling Station
344 Clinton Rd., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as companion to lady or child, by one of refinement; willing to assist light housekeeping; references. (Mrs.) Mary P. DeForest, 130 East Ave., Norwalk.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Office, or work of any nature, Genesee 6502. MRS. ALICE I. WHALEY, 102 Brooks Avenue.

WOMAN experienced in nursing would like to serve where needed; experienced in infant nursing. Tel. evenings, Mrs. Helen Toth, Norwalk, Conn. 4612.

SUMMER BOARD

CHARMING LOCATION, congenial environment; generous meals, comfortable beds; bathing, fishing, outdoor games; $15 weekly. MILLAR, Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

READ'S
College Shop
Now in Session

HOWLAND'S
College Shops Open
Come to the College Fashion Show at the Stratfield Hotel
Wednesday, August 21, 2 P. M.

At All Times
EMERGENCY SHELF REMINDERS
BEHREN'S MARKET
193 FAIRFIELD AVE. DIAL 5-5121

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Annual August Sale of Men's OVERCOATS and TOPCOATS
Now in Progress

Always Charming
a Permanent Wave
at
ANAMAE'S
Air-conditioned for your comfort
130 John Street Dial 4-0406

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Canning Season
Preserving Kettles, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Jelly Strainers, Ladles
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

For Your Vacation
Take a Portable Radio
$19.95 and up
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL Co.
262 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

PARAMOUNT SHOES
for Women
(Nationally Advertised)
POPULAR PRICED
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

FRESH
BLUEBERRY PIES
3 Sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
539 Main St., 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnut. Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

August Furniture-Rug Sale
Now in Progress
Sale Ends Aug. 31
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
28 Colony Street Phone 4120

Why not try Fro-Joy Sealtest Ice Cream of the Month—Real Peach or Red Raspberry Royal
396 W. Main Street
General Ice Cream Corp.

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. R. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co
COAL and FUEL OIL
Mason Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Stamford Phone 3-3171
Annual
August Furniture Sale
Now in full swing!

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Store-Wide Reductions
BUETTNER'S
Main at Summer Streets

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
49 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Write or phone Sears for free estimate on all Plumbing and Heating Jobs.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

The New "Lady Pepperell" De Luxe Blanket
Extra large size, 72x90—5" Rayon Binding $4.98 each: "Lady Pepperell" De Luxe Blanket is a combination of rayon, wool, and cotton. Thermot heat tests have proven that it retains heat to a degree equalling that of a blanket selling at a much higher price.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Now is the time to buy your winter needs—BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, BEDDING. There will be hundreds of specials from which to choose.
Our Bedding Sale Starts Aug. 13
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

AUGUST SALE
Quality Furs at Definite Savings
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Whitney's August Sale of FINE FURNITURE
Saves you 10% to 50%—Easy Terms
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Pick Out Your
PICNIC GRILL
From Our Large Selection
$1.00—$3.00
BLACKBURN, INC.
FOOT OF COLONIE STREET

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 Lark St.
LUNCHEON 35c up
DINNER 50c up
Closed Sundays and Holidays

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

ANYONE can wash and iron men's shirts but to launder them the "Killip" way is an art. So send us the men's soiled shirts today. They'll be sure to notice the difference.
Cost only 12c per shirt with Damp Wash or "Thrifty" Service
Phone 5-3311
Get the Killip Quality

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALES
Large Savings Guaranteed on Summer Clothes and Accessories
August Sale of Furniture
August Sale of Furs
August Sale of Men's and Women's Summer Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Sports Wear
at McLEAN'S

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Swartz's
Beauty Shoppe
Distinctive Hair Styling at Moderate Prices
MAX MAYS, Manager
17 COURT ST., 2ND FLOOR 4-3262

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-3361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3823

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for 5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

BUFFALO

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S LARGEST QUALITY
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
10 High Street 132 Elmwood Avenue

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Raib Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENUINE KID
"Bel-View"
Nurses Shoes
$1.99
with patented cushion insole
Sizes 4 to 10
HENS & KELLY
BUFFALO
We Give S&H Green Stamps

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

For Good Ice Cream Sodas
Stop at
El-Cor Dairies INC.
406½ WALNUT STREET
Dial 2-9653

Let Us Show You the Good Points of
SCHWINN BICYCLES
Balloon tires, Morrow brake, chromium-plated truss rods, sponge rubber filled seat, all welded frame $24.95
Time Payments Arranged
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.

PERSONAL LOANS
for any
USEFUL PURPOSE
Business Opportunity
Education, Travel, Insurance
Low Cost, Simple Requirements
ELMIRA BANK & TRUST COMPANY
6 Convenient Offices
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
OUR MID SUMMER
SHOE CLEARANCE
is now in full swing
with prices greatly reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Annual August
FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Yard or Porch Meals
are more tasty when served on KENSINGTON or WENDELL AUGUST FORGED ALUMINUM.
These metals require no cleaning and the designs are smart and artistic—prices 75 cents to $15.00.
Do Stop In to See Them
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2161

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5804

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATING TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Air Conditioned
Frank hair stylist
72 merrick road Baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.
Service Quality Cleanliness

OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
Featuring Enna Jettick — Florsheim — Physical Culture — and other Nationally Advertised Brands.
Prices $3.95 to $5.95
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
(Opposite Columbia Theatre)

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
2 Doors from Prospect Theatre
Try Our
Delicious Ice Cream
CANDY
41-18 Main Street Luncheon 30c

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY-ALICE SAMPLE SHOP
Clearance on Dresses
2 for $7 • 2 for $11
(Values to $15)
110-62 Queens Blvd. near Ascan

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

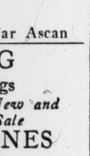
Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70th RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239
Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 5-5093

FOREST HILLS
PLUMBING CO., INC.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators — Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WESTINGHOUSE
REFRIGERATORS
Washers . . . Ranges

Snyder-Garvey, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414
6 Cu. Ft. Family Size . . Only . . $114.75

GREAT NECK

Quality Homes Built to Order
JOSEPH G. BROWNLIE
Builder
Phone Great Neck 4284
Visit Demonstration Home—
15 Whistler Road, Munsey Park

VANITY FAIR
LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

WILLARD'S
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
Specializing in gifts at popular prices
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Reductions up to 40%
Barclay
MEN'S WEAR
Playhouse Theatre Bldg. Great Neck 4885

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
August Special Household Stationery
Wedding Invitations
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860
Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service

Ros. Clark's Service Station
SOCONY
Goodrich Tires
EXIDE BATTERIES
Middle Neck Road and Breuer Avenue
PHONE GREAT NECK 1332

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HEMPSTEAD
Westbury

Now all our milk—Grade B as well as Grade A—Hooded for your protection, at no extra cost.
One Oak
DAIRY
Phone Westbury 25 WESTBURY, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Stanley's
AUGUST
FUR SALE
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

Our 12th
August Fur Sale
QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6 8529 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Gas, Oil and Grease
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851

MANHASSET

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

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NEW YORK

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If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S
BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
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If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
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Record Values in Everything You Need
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Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

PLEASANTVILLE

WHITE PLAINS 2361 CHAPPAQUA 624
EDWIN C. MORAN
will be grateful to discuss your General Insurance and Surety Bond Questions.
175 MAIN STREET
WHITE PLAINS and CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

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JEWELERS
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Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

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Otto Lachenauer
Our Motto:
"SERVICE and QUALITY"
The Finest Salads and Table Luxuries
40 SIXTH ST. NEW DORP, S. I.
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PORT RICHMOND

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Over S. I. Edison Co.
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Special—Creme Wave $6.50

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LEARN TO DRIVE
Cars equipped with Dual Control. Reasonable rates. Telephone Gib. 7-8484.
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We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
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We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

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Permanent Waving a Specialty
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SUMMER
FROCKS
Restored to A Delicate Freshness
by
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's 88c Days
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
Aug. 15, 16, and 17th
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company
Poughkeepsie Bargain Days
Many Values at
Sam Israel's
Haberdasher and Hatter
5 Market St., Opposite Court House

Delicious Pies
All Fresh Berry Pies in Season
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

The Up-To-Date Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE
FINE FURS
at
August Sale Prices
We invite your inspection

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Poughkeepsie Days
at
FLEMING'S
Two Outstanding Items
$4 and $5 WOOL PANTS, $2.95
$1.65 and $1.95 SHIRTS, $1.00
Everything reduced for the three days—
Aug. 15, 16, 17
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN STREET Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

ROCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
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CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

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REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
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644 MONROE AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Insured Moth-Proof Cleaning

SCARSDALE

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance
Telephone Scarsdale 5858

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
11 SPENCER PLACE SCARS. 171

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

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BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
Children's Wear

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria
and Bakery
118 S. Salino 457 S. Salina

Barnes
Flower
Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Mizpah Restaurant
215 E. Jefferson St.
Enjoy the friendliness and good food that is our pleasure to serve you in the "New Colonial and Rainbow Rooms."

L. A. WILSON
Fire and
Auto Insurance
Dividend-Paying Companies
332 WEST ONONDAGA TEL. 5-5036

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Estate and Insurance Appraisals
533 Second Ave., Telephone North 216

UTICA

BAKER.
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

August Fur Sale
Our fall collection, offering all that is new and exciting in furs, is ready, and, until the end of August, our prices will be substantially lower than later in the season. It's to your advantage to see these superb styles from America's foremost furriers . . . and to select your coat now!
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WATERTOWN

Coming! Two Big
Dollar Days
Friday and Saturday, August 16 and 17 . . . come in from the cottage, postpone your vacation! It's summer's biggest sale!
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

STONE'S
Semi-Annual CLEARANCE
Clothes Shop
199 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.
Official Outfitters, Boy Scouts of America

MERLE NORMAN
Beauty Products
Offer a complete plan for skin care. The acme of simplicity and effectiveness — highest in quality and purity.
MERLE NORMAN STUDIO
2nd Floor L. A. Schulman, Inc.
181 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 3236

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 BANK STREET TEL. W P 3308
Auto Electric and Brake Service Inc.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
Patronized by Particular People

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

COLLEGIENNE CLOTHES
Sweaters, Jackets, Skirts, Date Dresses, Evening Gowns—A collection bright as a new penny and twice as smart. Sympathetically priced under $20
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

YONKERS

Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway
Call YON. 9155 to Order
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The United States Post Office Department has authorized the issuance of a special 3-cent postage stamp commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Coronado Expedition through the Southwestern States.

The new stamp will be purple in color and will be issued in sheets

Design for the Coronado Expedition Issue

of 50 and will be placed on sale for the first time at the Albuquerque, New Mexico, post office on Sept. 7, 1940, and will be available at other points throughout the country as soon as distribution will permit.

The central design of the stamp, will be a reproduction of the painting "Coronado and His Captains," by Gerald Cassidy. In a horizontal panel with dark ground at the lower edge of the stamp is the wording "1540 — Coronado Cuarto Centennial — 1940." In a

One of the four stamps honor- the Russian poet Majakowsky

similar arrangement at the top of the stamp, partly obscured by the central design, is the wording "U. S. Postage" at the left and "Three Cents" at the right. In the space below these inscriptions are white shields ornamented by laurel branches. The shield at the left contains the denomination designation "3c" in black and the one at the right incorporates the Coronado Coat of Arms.

The new stamp will be arranged horizontally and the size is 84/100ths by 1-44/100th inches in dimension.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamp on Sept. 7th may send a limited number of addressed covers, not in excess of ten, to the Postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

The designer of the new Coronado Expedition stamp was Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., the engraver of vignette and ornaments Charles A. Brooks; and the frame and lettering engraving was done by John S. Edmonson.

Stamps From Other Countries

Australia—A series of four stamps was issued in commemoration of the Commonwealth's part in the war, on July 15. The values are the 1-penny, green; 2d., carmine; 3d., blue, and 6d., brown.

Italy and Colonies—Some thirty-three stamps have been issued to commemorate the first Italian Overseas Exhibition at Naples. Of these stamps seven postage and four airmail stamps were issued for Italian East Africa, a similar set for Libya and for the Aegean Islands. The stamps are inscribed "Triennale d'Oltremare" or Triennial Overseas, it being planned by Italy to hold the exhibition each three years. The designs for the disco. The designs for the Libya set show native buildings, oxen and plowman, and the Caramanli Mosque.

Nicaragua—The promised commemorative stamp honoring the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union has been received. The stamp is rather large in format and pictures a marine scene with a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty in the direct foreground, flanked on either side with the twenty flags of the other members of the Union. Below the statue is the United States shield in colors. At the left is a picture of L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union, and at the top center the coat of arms of Nicaragua. The stamp is a 1.25-c. airmail in blue color with red tinting in the background.

Russia—A set of four stamps commemorates the Russian poet Majakowsky. The values are the 15-k. and 30-k. showing a full face portrait of the poet and the 60-k. and 80-k. showing a profile portrait.

Religion

Nothing can be hostile to religion which is agreeable to justice.—Gladstone.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?—Franklin.

What I want is not to possess religion, but to have a religion that shall possess me.—Charles Kingsley.

I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat are not the better for it. —Rowland Hill.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—John Newton.

Religion would not have enemies if it were not an enemy to their vices.—Massillon.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but live for it.—Colton.

A city may as well be builded in the air, as a commonwealth or kingdom be either constituted or preserved without the support of religion.—Plutarch.

Anything that makes religion a second object makes it no object. He who offers to God a second place, offers him no place.—Ruskin.

Did You Ever Wonder

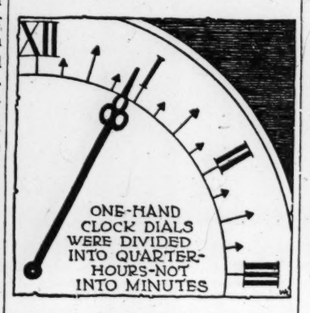
Why Early Clocks Had Only One Hand?

The early clocks in cathedral towers up to the fourteenth century had no dial plates at all. The only time service which they attempted was to strike the hours, a function commonly performed by a wooden figure which hammered out the appropriate number of strokes on a metal bell.

The word "clock" (which is remarkably similar in sound in various languages — German, **glocke**; French, **cloche**; Dutch, **kloke**; Welsh, **cloc**, etc.) means "bell," because up to the fourteenth century the word referred to the bell that struck the hour, the time-keeping of the clock being done by an hourglass or a sundial.

The first mechanical timepieces were run by hanging weights and were, in consequence, necessarily stationary. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the coiled spring was invented and portable timepieces or watches became possible.

These early spring-driven clocks and watches ran fast when the mainspring was fully wound, slowing proportionately as the spring unwound. This difficulty was overcome by the invention, in 1525, of the "fusee," a sort of cone-shaped pulley around which was wound a chain or a string of cat-



gut. The spiral groove served to give the spring increasing leverage as its power decreased by unwinding.

There was, however, still no hairspring to regulate the balance, and the clocks of those days were far from accurate timekeepers. They were, on the other hand, a big improvement over the dialless clocks which only tolled the hours, and so were provided with a face divided into hour spaces. Circles inside the hour figures were subdivided into half-hour and quarter-hour spaces. When the minute hand was introduced later, figures denoting the minutes were placed on circles **outside** the hour figures.

The clock given to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day by Henry VIII had but one hand, and had no smaller divisions on the dial than quarter hours.

On the average, the clock of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was of such doubtful accuracy that the one hand served adequately to indicate the time within its margin of probable error. —**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Correct Answer

Dancer: "What is the name of that piece they are playing?"

Partner: "I don't know. Let's ask one of the boys in the orchestra."

Dancer (to saxaphone player): "What's that you're playing?"

Player (halting for a moment): "A saxophone — lady — a saxophone!"

Canny Lad

A rather small boy asked a foreman in a shop for a job.

"What can you do, sonny?" asked the foreman.

"Can you file smoke?" queried the foreman.

"Yes, sir, if you'll screw it in the vise for me," answered the boy. He got the job.—Pasadena Port.

Movie-Minded

A party of Americans was being shown round an ancient English church and they paused in front of an effigy of a knight who had lived in the days of Henry VIII.

"Isn't he cute?" commented one of the ladies rapturously. "Why! He's actually wearing the same clothes as Charles Laughton.

Urgent Fan Mail

Actor (modestly): "As a matter of fact, I have received letters from ladies in almost every place in which I have appeared."

Rival: "Landladies, I presume." —Answers.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Shebna the Treasurer

In one of his stern prophetic utterances Isaiah denounces Shebna, whom he scornfully describes as "this treasurer, . . . which is over the house" (Isa. 22:15), from which we may infer that he was the major-domo or governor of the palace of Hezekiah, the then king of Judah. In all probability Shebna was a foreigner, and Isaiah suggests that he had taken undue advantage of his exalted position, preparing rock-hewn chambers for himself (verse 16), and using numbers of pretentious chariots (verse 18). "I will drive thee from thy station," the prophet cries; and goes so far as to nominate his successor—Eliakim, the son of Hilkiah, who is described as a servant of the LORD (verses 15 and 20). We learn from Second Kings that Isaiah's prophecy was fulfilled, for Eliakim received Shebna's position, while Shebna himself was demoted to the relatively minor post of "scribe" (II Kings 18:18), and which probably means that Shebna was now secretary to the man who had displaced him.

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla M. Pennell, New York City

Dinner for Two

Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which the Canary Isles belong?
2. A baseball team known as the "Tigers"?
3. America's gold supply?
4. Dent Blanche?
5. The capital of Minnesota?
6. A unau?
7. The Indian Ocean?
8. The Fairbanks House?
9. An empire founded by Robert Clive?
10. The native land of the ginkgo tree?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Odds and Ends

Ten to One for Defense

It takes 10 civilians behind the lines to maintain one soldier at the front.

Electric Razor's Speed

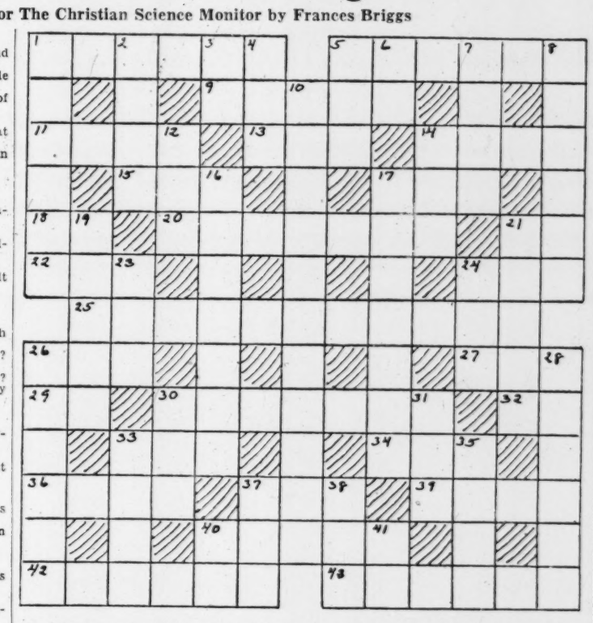
Blades of one electric razor vibrate 200 times a second.

Daily Quotation

HIS daily prayer for better understanding of words, in acts than words, was simply doing good.—WHITTIER.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Greater part of scenes of "Romeo and and Juliet" are laid where?
5—Who is a character in "The Little Minister"?
9—Who was son of Alphaeus and one of twelve apostles?
11—What is a seaport city of France?
13—Seven stripes in U. S. flag are of what color?
14—What time of day is mentioned in "Mandalay"?
15—A sailor is a kind of what?
17—What is capital of French Morocco?
18—What is symbol for calcium?
20—What is a mountain ridge of Massachusetts and Vermont?
21—Bone.
22—What is a superlative ending of adjectives?
24—Morsel left at a meal is what?
25—Who advised Absalom in his revolt (poss.)?
26—Joshua served Moses as what?
27—What was an old weight for wool?
29—What is symbol for thorium?
30—Who rescued Theseus from labyrinth by means of a clew of thread?
32—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
33—Bitter vetch is what?
34—How has Vienna often been described?
36—What word is beginning of many fairy tales?
37—What is a long narrow inlet?
39—The scra is what?
40—You would not carry what to Newcastle?
42—Who composed opera "Faust"?
43—Where was opera "Don Quixote" first produced?

Down

1—Part of Shakespeare's "Othello" takes place where?
2—How would you describe Isaac in "Ivanhoe"?
3—Where is Perth Amboy (abbr.)?
4—What is a river of Switzerland?
5—What article of Og's furniture is described in Bible?
6—While.
7—What was name of one of brazen pillars erected by Solomon?
8—What is first name of author of "A Farewell to Arms"?
10—Where did Nahor and his family settle after quitting Ur of the Chaldees?
12—Do South Americans eat, don, or row an arepa?
14—Whittier was born in what month (abbr.)?
16—Shrews are often called what?
17—What pastime was enjoyed by Izaak Walton? ?
19—Who was one of David's chief musicians?
21—Who was Valentine's twin brother?
23—What pronoun is used in Bible?
24—What river of Rumania flows to Danube?
26—How would you describe Manoah's son?
28—Baile Atha Cliath is better known by what name?
30—Exist.
31—An oreillet is a covering for what?
33—What is color of unbleached linen?
35—A jolly boat is what?
37—What is used in Bible as a symbolical expression for that which supports and strengthens?
38—What garment is worn by officiants at Eucharist??
40—What prefix means "with"?
41—If you were in Bergen, Norway, in what direction would you travel to reach Skien (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The* LORD *is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?*—Ps. 27:1.

Daily Anecdote

The Diplomat

The ability of Joseph Nollekens, the celebrated English sculptor, to obtain the fullest measure of cooperation from his sitters was the envy of his fellow artists. He was particularly successful in this respect with women.

One lady of high estate kept fidgeting about while the sculptor tried to model her, until he was driven almost to distraction. Finally he blurted out, "Gracious, woman! What's the difference how handsome you are, if you won't sit still while I model you!"

After that the lady sat very still.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Story of the Evacuation

London

It has been related of one minesweeper—a ship of no more than some 800 tons—that on her third consecutive trip to Flanders she took on board a party of 15 Red Cross nurses, who by some mischance had got wet through by the capsizing of the little boat in which they were being transported. They were tired out and shivering, so they were at once put to bed between warm blankets while the ship collected the rest of her complement of passengers from the Armies.

It was the next morning when the ladies were roused to land in a British port; when called, they were each presented with their uniforms washed, pressed, and ironed by a member of the minesweeper's crew who fancied himself as a laundryman. They landed fit for immediate inspection by the chief matron!

Brevities

New York Sun: Note to national defense authorities: There are more than 4,000,000 licensed automobile drivers in New York State, many of whom drive as if they were at the wheel of a tank.

St. Louis Star-Times: Don't tell Junior, but the governments and business of the world are managed by men not more than 25 of whom know the difference between a split infinitive and simultaneous equation.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. These islands, off the northwestern coast of Africa, belong to Spain.
2. The Detroit Americans.
3. It is kept in a subterranean vault under Fort Knox, Louisville, Kentucky.
4. A mountain peak in the Pennine Alps; 14,318 feet.
5. St. Paul.
6. A common two-toed sloth of Brazil.
7. An ocean bounded by Africa, Asia, and Australia; greatest depth, 22,968 feet.
8. An old, rambling, weather-beaten house in Dedham, Massachusetts; the central portion was built in 1636.
9. Lord Clive founded the British Indian empire.
10. Japan; cultivated in the United States for its handsome foliage.

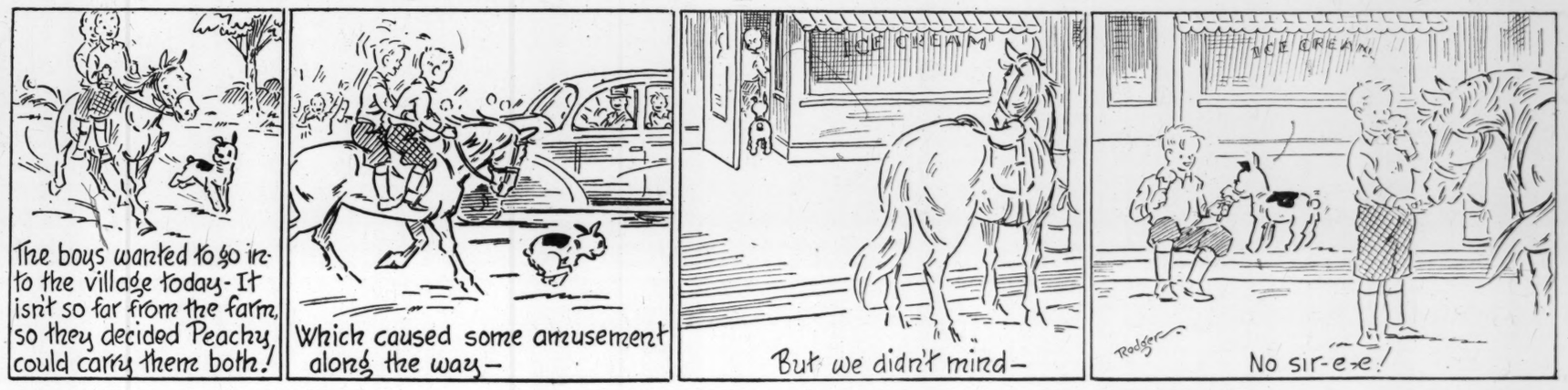
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Mapped Out*

By Le Pelley

ARE YOU SURE WE'RE ON THE RIGHT PATH ?
I DREW A MAP DIDN'T I ?? WE'RE RIGHT HERE, ON THE MAP
NOW WHERE ARE WE ?
WELL — NOW WE'VE COME TO HERE ON THE MAP.
WE MUST HAVE LOST OUR WAY
WHY NO! WE'RE RIGHT BY THAT SPOT ON THE MAP —
NEVER MIND WHERE WE ARE ON THE MAP !!! - WHERE ARE WE IN THESE WOODS ??!!
WHICH WAY TO WILLOWVILLE ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Giddy ap—!*

By Rodgers


The boys wanted to go into the village today- It isn't so far from the farm, so they decided Peachy, could carry them both!
Which caused some amusement along the way—
ICE CREAM
But we didn't mind—
ICE CREAM
No sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not So Fast!*

By The Hagers

"THIS PREHISTORIC BIRD, 'TIS SAID, DWELLS ON THAT RUGGED BUTTE AHEAD.
THE SUMMIT, WADDLES, WE'LL EXPLORE, AND CLIMB IT FROM THE CANYON FLOOR."
I QUACKED "IT'S QUICKER, SIR, TO FLY." I HEARD PROFESSOR WIDGEON SIGH:
"ALL EXPLORATION MUST BE SLOW." HE DIDN'T KNOW I'D STUBBED MY TOE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Naval Power Begins—

Estimates that place the upkeep costs of a two-ocean Navy at $2,000,000,000 a year, even while the United States is not engaged in war, are helping wake Americans to the stake they have in the outcome of the Battle of Britain. If Britain wins, the United States will not need a two-ocean Navy. Should Britain lose, so will the American taxpayer.

But that is only part of the story. Suppose Americans foot the bill cheerfully in the knowledge that monetary sacrifice is a small consideration compared with the sacrifices which would be imposed on free peoples by unchecked totalitarianism. They still cannot buy as effective an Atlantic naval arm as that which Britain has long exercised in behalf of American as well as British interests in the Western Hemisphere.

To understand this point Americans need only reflect that naval strength is contingent on naval bases. Experts say that the fighting ability of warships declines at a rate close to 40 per cent with every 2,000 miles that lie between them and their naval bases. Though the United States may find Atlantic bases among the islands of the Western Hemisphere, it will not be able to base its Atlantic fleet so effectively as the British fleet has been based.

The British Isles command most of Europe's doorways to the Atlantic. While British naval power remains unbroken none of those countries whose policies threaten American interests in the New World can gain access to the broad highway of the Atlantic. Because American and British interests have dovetailed for many decades, the United States has benefited from the existence of a tremendous Atlantic fleet based on the very threshold of a region in which threats to American interests are now developing. Not even in the Pacific, where the United States has kept its fleet, and where it possesses American bases, are American interests more effectively defended.

The outcome of the Battle of Britain therefore is a matter of much more than sentimental significance to Americans. What the so-called isolationist apparently fails to see, and what the totalitarian propagandist tries to conceal, is the fact of interdependence between the two greatest navies in the world. Nothing that either country can do separately can guard the prestige of both so securely as joint action.

Any assistance the United States sends to Britain—in the form of war materials, airplanes, or, as many experienced naval students suggest, in the form of destroyers to help turn back Nazi invaders—can be justified on recognition of the importance of British naval power in the century-old design of American defense.

This hard-headed point of view does not rule out moral considerations. Were it not for issues brimming with moral content, the British people would not now be obliged to remain firm in the stand against Hitlerism and Americans would not be counting the costs of a two-ocean Navy.

Aster Autumn

The calendar—and the thermometer, too—may still say it's summer, but in New England folks know fall is on its way when first the asters, lavender and white, bring the coolness of the brook to roadside and colonial doorway; or come to town clutched in loving fingers from subway fastnesses to city offices (which otherwise exude only a crisp air of machine efficiency).

Asters! Yes, soon the evenings will begin to grow chilly, the smell of a wood fire welcome; and early mornings find us stepping just a bit more lively as the milkman whistles up the walk, his bottles making a tinkly, cool sound.

Yes, it may still be deep summer in the clover fields of the Mississippi Valley, where bees can be prodigious collectors of their golden honey. But the asters tell New England of the frost that's coming, of the pumpkin ripening from its long and crooked tail upon the old stone wall; and New England sends out the word. The days are growing shorter as the asters come. Evenings, now, when you look up, the sky seems full of asters. Faithful sentinels, they seem a promise of better things.

Wendell Willkie's first job was with an Elwood, Indiana, junk dealer. Perhaps his present desire to scrap the New Deal springs from his early training.

Hitler leaflets which showered Southwestern England are being sold for a sixpence. There was more profit for the author in "Mein Kampf."

A New Index

The staff of the Federal Reserve Board deserves credit for the new index of industrial activity just published.

The new index puts the decade of the 'thirties in a much more favorable light, and has thereby brought suggestions that the Board may have had political motives in the change. However, the index actually does this merely because it has been modernized and therefore ipso facto includes a number of industrial activities which have grown rapidly in recent years.

Included for the first time, for example, are aircraft, machine tool production, rayon deliveries, and manufactured dairy products. These are among the developments in which American business has taken pride in recent years, and their insertion in the index is right and proper, let the figures fall where they may.

$30 a Month

The United States Senate has adopted the Lee amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, which will provide, if the general measure is passed, that base pay for a private in the United States Army shall be $30 a month instead of the present $21, although the $21 still will apply for the first four months of training.

This is held to compare more equitably with Navy pay which, after a short training period, begins at $36 a month. It is to be remembered that these pay rates are in addition to food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, which make them equivalent to several times the amount in civilian life.

One other comparison was made, by which it appeared that something certainly was out of line. This was that the Civilian Conservation Corps pays $30 a month to boys of eligible Army age, making it more attractive than the military service. This could have been remedied by reducing the CCC pay to $21 instead of by adding an estimated $70,000,000 or more to the outlay for military personnel during the remainder of 1940.

But the major considerations doubtless were those of equalizing so far as possible the compensations for Army service with those of industrial employment or industrial ownership and management. In this connection the excess profits tax bill, which seems to be well worked out for so complicated a matter and which carries also the amortization provisions desired by industry, should also be passed promptly.

Many members of the Senate view the Lee $30-a-month amendment also as an aid to voluntary recruiting. This is doubtless true, and it is likely that a provision for one-year enlistments would be even more of an inducement.

The impression unfortunately seems to persist that voluntary recruiting can be continued only if the draft law is postponed. It has been pointed out that thousands of volunteers might be obtained simply by asking a question in the registration of men for the draft, and that compulsion would not need to be invoked so long as the number of volunteers through this channel should meet the quotas for training. Such a query, "Are you willing to be called immediately for training?" would be a most comprehensive kind of recruiting canvass.

Small Town Industries

Wendell Willkie showed his thorough understanding of the situation in thousands of small communities throughout the United States when, at Des Moines, he spoke of the benefits to be gained from decentralization of industry in the United States.

By this the Republican candidate for the Presidency did not mean that all great industries in or adjacent to the various big cities should be broken up and scattered. Obviously this is impossible in many instances, and even if possible would not be expedient. Accessibility to markets or to raw materials still is a primary consideration.

Still, there are thousands of struggling small industries in big cities which, given an opportunity to retain present markets, could greatly benefit both themselves and the communities by moving to small towns. Taxes are usually lower and costs of living likely to be smaller.

Many will agree with Mr. Willkie. There are hundreds of communities throughout the United States where one or two small industries have revolutionized local conditions. Knitting, spinning, or weaving mills, woodworking industries, food processing plants—these and others have brought their people prosperity and well-being and put on a firmer basis the American way of life.

Our Readers Say—

Pershing, Lindbergh, and American Armaments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily support the stand taken in your editorial titled "Pershing and Lindbergh."

In Colonel Lindbergh's latest speech, there is one sentence which seems to sum up what he had in mind. He says, "An agreement between us (the United States and the victor in the European struggle) could maintain civilization and peace throughout the world as far into the future as we can see." Supposing that Germany wins, is the Colonel's proposition well founded? I do not think so.

First, how can a country which believes in free trade for all nations come to any real agreement with a nation run on the closed economy of Nazi Germany? Any agreement would, of necessity, be only a "mariage de convenance." Why does Mr. Lindbergh think that Hitler would suddenly turn about and deal fairly with us, when his entire career has shown that he never deals fairly unless it suits his ends? And if he did not deal fairly, how long would the agreement last?

Second, if Hitler's domination of Europe has resulted in civilization, which we, incidentally, are to help perpetuate by cooperating with the victor, then I must revise my definition of civilization. I would ask the Colonel if he wishes to have any part in prolonging a way of life which is based on persecution, blackmail, mendacity, cynicism, broken treaties, the enslavement of conquered peoples—finally, a way of life which is based on the creed that might alone is right.

Third, by coming to an agreement with the victor, assuming that to be possible, we shall be able to preserve peace for an indefinite period, according to Colonel Lindbergh. Yet in his speech he says that "we should rearm fully for the defense of America." How can there be any real peace with the world heavily armed? How can nations trust one another when they are obviously suspicious of each other; witness, their arms? Surely the basis of any lasting peace must be mutual confidence and respect. Then there will be no need of armaments and more armaments.

Wolfeboro, N. H. PAUL W. MATHER

Camouflaged Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While continually flouting international law—tearing it into shreds as it suits his purpose—Hitler, while setting up a puppet government in France, makes no change in the status of its foreign possessions. Marshal Pétain, acting as a mere pawn for Hitler on the international chess-board, can be expected, whenever the button is pressed, to declare that Martinique is French.

Will the United States accept this camouflage? If so, then can Hitler uninterruptedly build airdromes, and establish submarine bases in Martinique from which to raid British commerce, and torpedo her navy?

If possession is the "better part of the law," then Martinique is German. It would be a cruel subterfuge to pretend otherwise. Is the Monroe Doctrine to be twisted against the only nation that now stands between glorified Nazidom and the United States? Is it to be a fulcrum to aid Hitlerian conquests? Would this theory of non-interruption of status be also applied to Greenland, should Europe's master set up a satrapy in Denmark, so as to give a semblance of color to the Nazi contention that Denmark owned Greenland?

If we accept this camouflage are we not promoting international gangsterdom?

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER

Liquor and the Prohibition Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's recent picture of Roger Babson and article on the Prohibition Platform brought to my mind old scenes and pleasant memories.

Very few people of this generation know how many good things they are enjoying which are the result of the agitation by the Prohibition Party and the W. C. T. U., such as: Woman Suffrage; Parcel Post; Postal Savings Banks; and election of the United States Senators by popular vote.

All the evils of bootlegging, racketeering, etc., were not the result of the 18th amendment. They were the result of the Harding and Coolidge Administrations' putting the enforcement of Prohibition in the hands of the Liquor Dealers Association which was almost too ridiculous to think of.

Another cause of the failure of the 18th amendment was that respectable moderate drinkers patronized bootleggers.

A very striking thing about the liquor situation today is that the liquor dealers are very solicitous about drunkenness, especially the drunken driver, for they are afraid that the evil results of the drink and the drunken driver will create public sentiment against selling liquor. What a peculiar condition! The liquor people are afraid of the natural results of their own products and afraid that there will be a return to prohibition. If it ever comes again the enforcement will not be put in the hands of officials of the Liquor Dealers Association as it was before, but into the hands of someone sympathetic to prohibition who will see that it is really enforced. If it had been enforced, I mean really enforced, it could have acted as a protection of decent living.

IRA M. DEPUY

Upper Saddle River, N. J.

Safe Motoring

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

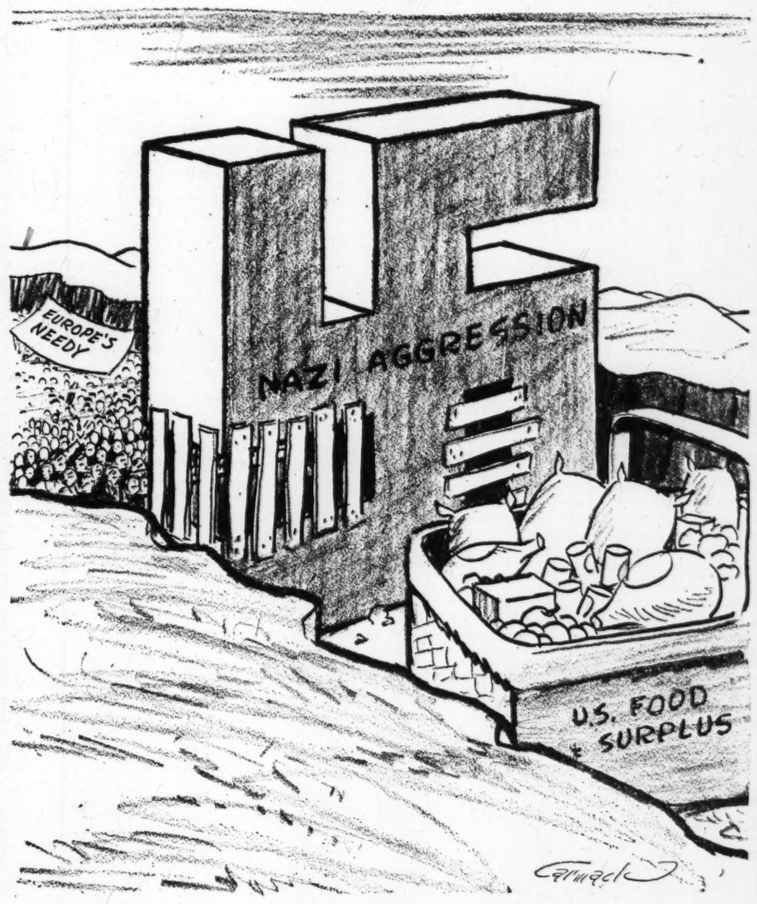
I noticed with interest a communication entitled "Safe and Sane Motoring." It seems to me that the writer admits himself to blame when he drove into the side of a train without obeying the well-known rule, "Stop, look and listen before crossing the railroad track." A car which makes so much noise that a freight train at 30 or 40-miles an hour cannot be heard is certainly not a safe car to have on the road.

B. W. TALCOTT

Montesano, Wash.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Real Blockade



Singing on the Sabbath

On a Scottish Island

"Aye, it's an unco disappointment, but it canna be helpit. Timothy Galt is a stern man as to keeping the Sabbath. He'd never hear o't."

Annie and Miss Mair were walking along the waterfront on their way from church. They were speaking of Robin Galt, the rising young singer, who had come home for a short visit. He had arrived yesterday afternoon, been "dined" in the evening by the provost and bailies and would leave again on Monday's first boat. There was only today when he might sing for them, and, on the Scottish island, singing on the Sabbath was frowned upon! Annie protested, indignantly, "It isn't fair. You're his aunt—over from Kimra Vey to hear him. I don't believe anyone would blame Robin's father if he unlocked the piano just this one Sunday."

Miss Mair looked around uneasily. "Wheesht, lassie. There's folk wad think the waur o' ye for sic a sentiment. Though," in lowered tones, "I'll admit ye're a comfort to me. I've been wishing he would!"

At the far end of the village they halted by the Galt dwelling and Timothy, who, with his son, had been following them, said cordially to Annie, "Come in and hae a bite wi' us, lass. Sarah here'll be glad o' some company ither than us two men."

* * *

Annie accepted the invitation with pleasure and after the meal they sat in the "oriel" quietly chatting. It was a warm day, with bees droning, waves lap-lapping, a blackbird sending music into the air. Wistful glances, however, went so often to the piano that Annie at length determined on a bold move. She said, "Robin, aren't you going to sing for us at all?" At that Robin's father cast a swift look towards the door. "Canny, lass. His aunty would never hear o't. She'd be saying I hadna raised her sister's bairn as I ought if—" He stopped abruptly as Sarah re-entered the room.

"H'm," observed Annie to herself. Then aloud, with a mischievous smile, "But it seems an awful waste—to sit here just talking to Robin, when he's willing to sing and when you remember what people pay, in London, to hear him sing."

She felt sure that would be a telling argument and it was! Timothy, emboldened, said, "Aye, put that way it does seem a waste. And wasters, we're telled, come to want." Sarah gasped, "But the neighbors?" Annie said promptly, "We could close the windows." To this both relatives agreed. Then Timothy's face fell. "He hasna aught but freevolous things wi' him." Robin expostulated, "Why, father, they were always your favorites." The other nodded. "They still are, laddie, but we canna hae them on the Sabbath—not even wi' the windows shut." Annie had a plan. "I'll get Sheila. She has all the old songs you used to sing, Robin. She can play them, too." Robin cried, "Annie, you're a brick. I'll go with you."

* * *

When they returned, with Annie's cousin Sheila, Timothy and his sister-in-law were sitting bolt upright, tense and silent. The piano was open, but as Sheila rippled her fingers over the keys, Sarah weakened a little and whispered imploringly, "Robin, dinna let your notes dirl."

Robin couldn't keep his notes from "dirling," but after a few moments of the tender and exquisite "Auld Hoose" his audience sat entranced, forgetful alike of island traditions and neighbors. He went from one melody to another and it wasn't until a long-ish pause between numbers that they were aware of a vague sound somewhere in the rear of the house. The cause was soon discovered. The back door, which according to custom, had been unlatched, now stood open, and around it, as well as crowding into the narrow lobby, were the neighbors. One of them called, impatiently, "Open the windows. We canna hear through the panes o' glass." Sarah faltered, "Then how did ye ken—?" And the frank reply was, "We were thinking it wad be just like Timothy Galt to keep the lad frae singing, but when we saw the three young folk hurrying across the bay wi' the music-book, we kenned we'd din him a wrong."

"Come in, all o' ye," cried Sarah, with tremendous relief. "We will na be gruppy wi' the braw thing we hae i' the hoose." Then turning to her brother-in-law, she added, candidly, "Timothy Galt, I think better o' ye this day nor ever I expeckit to." And Timothy, occupied with the windows, retorted, "And ye're no' sic an unsonsie body as I've been thinking ye were, Sarah."

"Wheesht," cautioned a voice. Robin was singing again! MABEL GREY GEHRING

Mirror of World Opinion

Those 'Funny' Pages

Eight New York newspapers publish sixty-eight comic strips daily and twenty-one other cartoon features. *PM* and the *Times* publish none.

The comic artists are concerned with many a woe and many a rue. They have a scientist's fascination for natural phenomena, but not a scientist's caution. They take a wonder, wrap it up in a murder, and continue it tomorrow. . . .

Things that concern the comic characters this week . . . an ordinarily violent week . . . are four prize fights, two kidnapings, two shipwrecks, fourteen assaults, including one by gas, and six homicides.

They still are called comics.—*PM*, New York.

The Model Driver

Automobile Commissioner W. Lee Elgin, of Baltimore, Md., has offered the following concise definition of the model driver:

He is one who keeps his mind on his driving, keeps in the line of traffic, anticipates what other drivers are going to do, watches out for pedestrians, slows down at schools, crossings and dangerous intersections; signals for turns, keeps his car under control, obeys traffic signals and signs, and has his car regularly inspected and maintained.

One might add—Doesn't mix alcohol and gasoline, doesn't attempt to pass cars on a curve or a hill, and never insists on legal rights at the expense of public safety.—*Trenton* (N. J.) *Times-Advertiser.*

A Good and Perfect Gift

Civilization cannot be taken away forever by the forces of evil. Civilization is a good and perfect gift which "cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Where Convoys Set Sail

By Hugh MacLennan

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Americans visiting the central provinces of Canada this summer have looked for the war and not found it. In spite of scattered uniforms on the streets and belligerent headlines in the press, they have returned with the impression that Canadians are little more preoccupied with the catastrophe in Europe than are the citizens of their own country. This aspect of the central provinces, however, is misleading, because Canada's principal function in the war is to supply materials and foodstuffs to Britain, and so her war effort reaches a focus in one place only. Halifax, scorned by tourists in the past, is hoping to be ignored by them now.

This particular Nova Scotia port has realized its destiny only as an integral link in the chain of British sea-power. As a result, it has always partaken of the crises and disasters of the British Empire, and seldom shared its benefits. In war it has been important, even if nameless in the news; in peace it has been ignored. Before Nelson was born, it was quietly doing its duty by the English. From Waterloo until 1914 it slept, then fell asleep again after 1919 for another twenty years. Today it is the most vital spot, the most confident town in Canada.

All the aspects of war to be seen in Halifax are constructive. The town is the freight-stacker for England, the greatest clearing house in the Americas, the depot through which Canada and the magnified Republic of Panama pour the supplies which keep England alive. In five casual minutes here a visitor can see enough to convince him that the war has already reached North American shores. But Halifax is not showing off; she is doggedly doing her job.

* * *

The experts congregate in one of the large hotels near the railway terminus and the docks. Naval officers meet their wives and enjoy a good meal after a sleepless fortnight on destroyers between Canada and England; shipping men, mysteriously important visitors delivered from abroad on warships, aviators with bronzed faces and American accents mingle, talk briefly and are gone by the next morning. A young naval Lieutenant enters the dining-room with tired and sleepless eyes. A table of American technicians recognize him and rise to shake hands. "Haven't seen you for weeks—where've you been?" The Lieutenant smiles. "Dunkerque . . ." and the voices drop. The answer might as easily have been Narvik or Alexandria. If the information and stories swapped in the lobby of this hotel were for sale, magazines and newspapers would compete for them.

Sometimes great squadrons of planes fly over the town, to circle and swoop for a landing on an airplane carrier, loading for the next convoy. Sometimes wingless planes are towed in long rows behind army trucks to waiting ships at the docks. Everyone knows the names of the ships and which big cruisers are waiting to head the convoy, but no one tells. Even when Germany announces the sinking of a major unit of the fleet and Haligonians see it at anchor in the Stream, they merely smile, but they never tell.

For the principal work of this town is the dispatching of convoys. There is a perpetual motion of shipping—even in winter the harbor is never closed—and a port less efficient would be clogged. In this traffic control the Canadian Navy is constantly active.

* * *

Toward sunset two or three destroyers or cruisers may be seen slipping quietly up the river-like harbor toward Bedford Basin, where as many as a hundred merchant ships and interned vessels may lie waiting. Before sunrise they will be at sea again and in their wake follow the merchant ships that have been tagged. One after the other, at quarter-mile intervals, they leave the Basin, move through the Narrows, through the Stream, through the submarine nets and glide on toward the horizon. As far as the eye can see along this twenty-mile lane the ships move, signal-flags flapping from halyards and naval launches darting from one to the other with instructions. Out on the horizon the destroyers marshal them for the voyage, and the streets of the town are momentarily emptied of sailors.

So long as England, through this harbor, can keep Canada's supplies at her back door, she reckons she can keep Hitler out of the parlor. But if the worst should happen, and England go down, this port would probably become part of the United States. It could be American, because it stands on this continent, but it will always be uniquely itself. The memories of Boscawen, Nelson and thousands of nameless officers and men of the Royal Navy will always linger in its streets.

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